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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 856)

Name of Candidate	JAY SHIVANI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35805
Center		Date	7/1/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंगजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Explain the reasons for the following: (a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast while depositional forms dominate in the east coast of India. (b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala.

निम्नलिखित के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए: (a) भारत के पश्चिमी तट में अपरदनजन्य रूपों की अधिकता या बाहुल्य पाया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वी तट पर निक्षेपण रूपों का बाहुल्य पाया जाता है। (b) कर्नाटक में पश्चिमी घाट महाराष्ट्र और केरल की तुलना में अधिक मानसूनी वर्षा प्राप्त करते हैं।

(a) Reasons for the domination of erosional land forms on the west coast like estuaries, narrow river mouths ~~and of depositi~~ while that of depositional land forms on the each coast are:-

(i) Narrow western coast :- Coast on the western side being narrower doesn't allows deltas to expand and rivers have generally low deltas.

(ii) Increasing no. of rivers flowing eastwards :- Most of the large rivers flow towards eastern coast as general slope of

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the peninsula being eastwards

(iii) Low sedimentation carrying west flowing rivers :- West flowing rivers like Narmada, Tapi or other smalls rivers flow through rift valley generally carrying low sediments compared to east flowing rivers being large travelling large distances and carrying huge amount of sediments.

(iv) Western coast having hard rocks, rivers have to cut through the rock eroding them. ~~Because of the same~~

(v) Wave landforms also due to hard rocks and steep cliffs on western coast erode more than deposit, opposite being the case for eastern coast.

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(b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala, because:-

(i) Presence of certain gaps in western ghats in Kerala and Maharashtra does not act as a barrier as effectively as in Karnataka

(ii) Karnataka having more landmass compared to Kerala has moisture containing SW monsoon winds for a comparatively longer ~~[illegible]~~ hence raining more.

(iii) Karnataka facing SW monsoon wind almost perpendicular to the coast ~~but~~ hence ranges there acting as an effective barrier whereas some part of Kerala and Maharashtra becoming parallel to winds hence getting by-passed.

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2. What do you mean by bad ozone and what are the causes for its formation? Explain the reasons for the depletion of ozone, with special reference to formation of Ozone hole over Antarctica.

बैड ओजोन से आप क्या समझते हैं एवं इसके निर्माण के क्या कारण हैं? अंटार्कटिका के ऊपर ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण के विशेष संदर्भ में ओजोन अवक्षय के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Ozone layer in the stratosphere act as a protective covering for the earth from harmful UV rays from the Sun.

→ The ozone which has lost its effectiveness and is being depleted due to various reasons. can be termed as bad ozone

→ ~~Also~~ ozone acting as protective layer in stratosphere can be harmful at other places like in lower atmosphere ~~as it can be~~ is bad ozone. It can be formed due to reaction of oxygen with certain emissions from ~~on~~ earth's surface.

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→ In recent past it has been found that ozone layer is depleting due to certain anthropogenic reasons and over special areas like ozone hole in Antarctic due to combined effect of natural & anthropogenic reasons.

Reasons can be:-

(i) Increased pace of development leads to emission of certain substances which react with ozone causing its depletion

(ii) Chloroflouro Carbons (CFCs) emitted from use of refrigerating and air conditioning devices react in stratosphere to form free chlorine ions which cause ozone depletions.

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(iii) Also recently it has been found that the alternative to CFCs or otherwise, HFCs (Hydro-flouro carbons) emission also cause ozone depletion.

(iv) Antartica being an isolated region has been the major area bearing the brunt of ozone depletion.

↳ It doesn't have certain other elements in atmosphere being isolated to cover up the reaction of ozone depletion hence a hole being identified there.

↳ Also the conditions, there aid the formation of free chlorine which leads to the depletion.

Way Forward :- There needs to be curb on CFCs and HFCs emission and a balance to be maintained b/w dev. and env. for which Montreal & Kigali meetings were

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3. Weather and climate information plays a significant role in increasing agricultural productivity as well as minimising crop losses. Comment. In light of the increasing instances of extreme weather events, examine the ways in which information system can be made more effective and inclusive.

मौसम और जलवायु संबंधी सूचना कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने एवं साथ ही साथ फसल के नुकसान को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। चरम मौसम की बढ़ती हुई घटनाओं के प्रकाश में सूचना प्रणाली को अधिक प्रभावशाली एवं समावेशी बनाने के तरीकों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Agriculture is the economic activity which is largely dependent on weather and climatic conditions as the parameters like temperature, moisture content hence rainfall, pressure, etc. having direct implications for type of agriculture & its productivity.

→ Farmers, if aware of the parameters of weather and climate can decide effectively to choose the crop type, amount of irrigation needed, time of sowing, amount of nutrients (fertilizers) to be added (according to soil type), and other things which can

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definitely improve productivity and also can minimise losses due to untoward incidences not expected and be prepared for before. For instance, farmers growing water intensive crops in drought prone or water ~~efficient~~ deficient areas can lead to increased need for irrigation and if not available leading to crop loss or decreased productivity.

→ Also water logging due to increased irrigation can lead to increase in soil salinity due to evaporation ~~b~~ in hot and dry climate hampering fertility of soil.

eg:- Punjab & Haryana region's salinity increased due to increased irrigation as they started cultivating water intensive crop like Paddy in dry and hot climatic region.

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→ Ways to make information system effective and inclusive :-

(i) Periodic information dissemination by weather forcasting departments like IMD.

(ii) Encouraging private weather forcasters to come up to provide information at local level about region specific climatic or weather changes.

(iii) Improving technology and infrastructure to incorporate best practices about effective forcasting as well as dissemination, like recent dynamic forecasting model mandated by IMD.

(iv) Encouraging youth and local people to do research and invest in R&D to make technological advancement like recent UAVs to survey paddy fields by NorthEastern Space Application Centre (NE-SAC).

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4. India's first National Disaster Management Plan may fulfill the legal requirement of having a plan but it may not be very effective in achieving its objective of building resilience. Critically analyse.

भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, भले ही एक योजना होने की विधिक आवश्यकता को पूर्ण कर सकती है किन्तु यह प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण करने के अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी नहीं हो सकती। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India recently adopted its first National Disaster Management Plan under section 11 of DMA, 2005.

It covers all the ~~plus~~ 4 aspects Sendai Framework of UNISDR of,

(i) ~~Understand~~ Understanding Disaster Risk.

(ii) Improving risk reduction governance

(iii) Investing in risk reduction infra. (structural & non structural)

(iv) Better Building back and recovery.

→ It fulfilled the legal requirement of having a plan under DMA 2005 but has both advantages and certain ~~insuffi~~ potential inefficiencies,

Advantages:-

(i) Covers all the phases of disaster management: preparedness, mitigation

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~~reco~~ response & recovery.

(ii) Charts out responsibilities of all the level of governments up till local urban bodies and Panchayat levels.

(iii) Focuses on better building back and improving risk reduction framework

(iv) Charts the activities like response, medical aids, transport, search & rescue, etc. to serve as a checklist for the immediate acting agency on disaster.

→ But it is not free from disadvantages or challenges or inefficiencies left out :-

(i) It mandates a top-down approach, similar to, ~~as~~ a general modus-operandi of all our country's major policies and plan. ~~It sho~~ Disaster management should be a bottom-up approach

(ii) Not much emphasis on role of civil organisations & NGOs which come in handy during any incident

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as seen recently during chennai floods.

(iii) Not much focus on the core aspect of Sendai Framework or ~~other~~ otherwise ~~to~~ of risk reduction.

(iv) Much emphasis is on specifying role of government bodies with neglect of increasing awareness among the civil society and ~~make~~ improving preparedness.

Way Forward :- Disaster management plan should focus on risk reduction, preparedness more and increasing role of civil society organisations like NGOs to give effect to a bottom up management and response approach with government helping in preparedness & response infrastructure development.

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5. A better prepared community is key to effective disaster risk reduction. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters.

प्रभावी आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए एक बेहतर रूप से तैयार समुदाय महत्वपूर्ण है। विशिष्ट उदाहरण देते हुए आपदाओं से निपटने में स्थानीय सरकार एवं समुदाय की भूमिका के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Disaster Management has always been about the immediate responders of the untoward incident which is facing community, local government and active civil society organisations

→ Importance of local community :-

(i) They are the first responders, hence better prepared and better informed community can effectively take immediate measures to reduce risk.

eg :- Prepared community in Chennai floods could've started evacuation (as NE monsoon ~~was~~ a yearly phenomenon) from sensitive areas reducing risk and destruction it caused.

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(iv) Better prepared community could come with civil society organisations (NGOs) / volunteers ~~for~~ remaining alert and monitoring any risk or vulnerability periodically and also providing relief and essential commodities during any inward incident.

→ Importance of local governance :-

(i) ~~Aidin~~ Responding immediately with specific regional conditions kept in mind as ~~the~~ this level of government better understands local, region specific risks.

(ii) Acting as a chief line of communication during any event between local community and national or state level response team (like NDRF)

(iii) ~~Aid~~ Providing an enabling environment for civil organisations.

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6. Oceanic crustal rocks are much younger than the continental crust rocks. Explain with the help of the concept of sea floor spreading.

महासागरीय पर्पटी की चट्टानें महाद्वीपीय पर्पटी की चट्टानों की अपेक्षा अधिक नवीन हैं। सागरीय अधस्तल विस्तार की अवधारणा की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए।

Oceanic crustal rock is generally basaltic, much younger than continental crust, ~~the~~ none being more than around 300 Mn Years old.

~~Oceanic bottom~~

→ Reason could be understood by the understanding of the concept of sea floor spreading :-

- Ocean bottom relief has various landforms like the ~~oceanic~~ continents, including continental shelf, continental slope, continental rise, Deep sea trench, Abyssal Plains.
- In ~~between~~ the middle of abyssal Plains there lies, Mid Oceanic Ridges, which are the active volcanism ~~sites~~ sites. (MOR)

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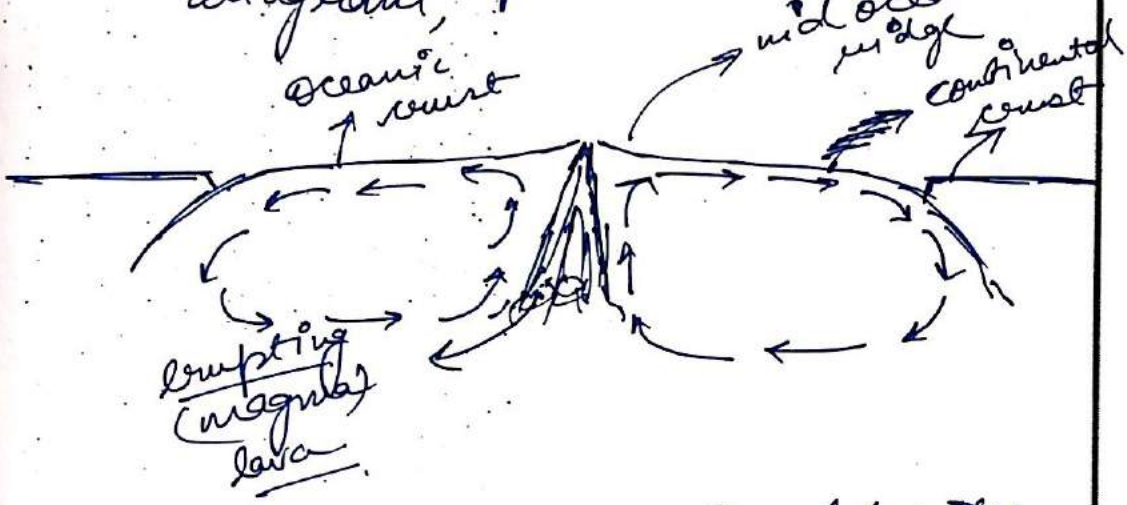
- Understanding by the below diagram,



- As show by the cells, below the crust, MOR is located on the ascending limb of convection cell of heated magma beneath the crust.
- As pressure develops, magma is is continuous eruption at the MOR.
- Lava being basaltic, flows larger distances and reaches the ocean - continent crust boundary.
- Also the oceanic crust being basaltic and heavier subducts under the continental crust as shown along the trench.

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Hence as ~~we seen~~ shown, continuous eruption of ~~yo~~ new lava (basaltic) along the MOR and at the same time ~~subduction of~~ its spreading along the ocean floor and subduction at the trench beneath continental crust causes oceanic crust to ~~b~~ have younger rocks (basaltic) as the older layers getting subducted at the trench margin beneath continental crust.

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7. The composition of lava materials determines the types of volcanoes. Illustrate. Also give an account of intrusive landforms formation due to volcanic activities.

लावा पदार्थों का संघटन ज्वालामुखियों के प्रकारों को निर्धारित करता है। उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, ज्वालामुखीय क्रियाओं के कारण अंतर्वेधी आकृतियों के गठन का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

The properties of the lava like viscousity, density, fluidity, etc. ~~material~~ getting erupted ~~also~~ in volcanism determines the volcano type.

Types of volcanoes :-

(1) Shield volcano → If the lava material is fairly ~~fluid not much with~~ viscous it will flow less and get accumulated around vent making volcanic cone

(2) Flood spreading volcano → If the lava material is ~~vi~~ least viscous having high fluidity will flow large distances ~~ma~~ layer over layer and make lava plains or plateaus. (eg:- deccan plateau).

(3) Caldera → If lava material is dense and heavy enough also the eruption is violent then erupted

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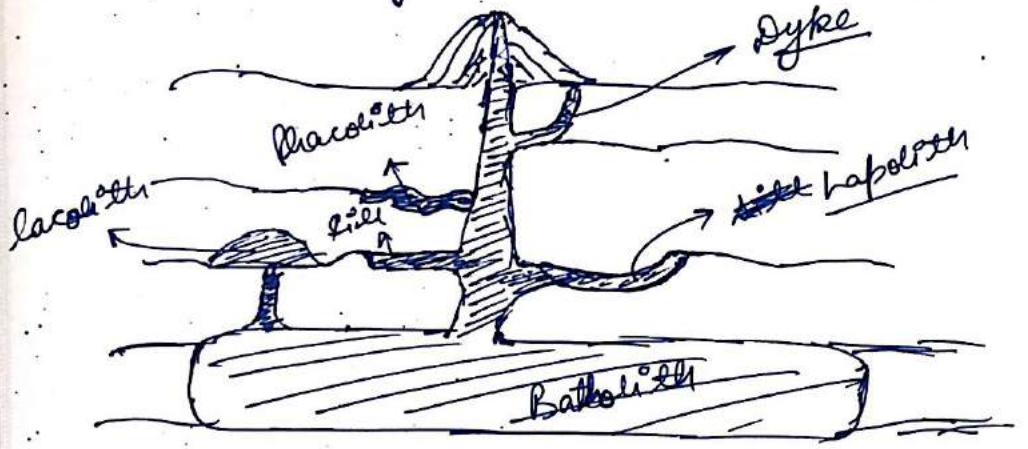
material collapse upon itself making depressions. It turns into a lake when filled with water.

→ Volcanism ~~makes~~ leads to the development of various landforms at times lava. cooling below the surface only or in cracks developing intrusive landforms:-



(1) Dyke :- Almost perpendicular conduit like landform ~~fro~~ cooling & freezing beneath the surface

(2) Batholith :- A ~~sa~~ small reservoir like accumulation of lava from which several eruption conduits come out

(3) Lapolith, ~~B~~ Phacolith & sill :-

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Freezing of lava in cracks and layers beneath.

Concave to sky → lapolith

Almost parallel to layer → sill

Heavy → Phacolith

(4) Laccolith :- A small accumulation of lava material freezing in dome shape, flat bottom and a conduit of lava below.

These are the various intrusive landforms formation due to volcanic activities.

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8. What do you understand by sea farming? Analyse its prospects and potential to provide sustainable livelihood within the country. Also bring out the challenges in adoption of this technique.

सी फॉर्मिंग (सागरीय कृषि) से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश के लिए संधारणीय आजीविका प्रदान करने हेतु इसकी संभावनाओं और क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस तकनीक को अपनाने में आने वाली चुनौतियों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Sea farming :- Farming activities carried ~~o~~ under sea water, like acquaculture or ~~farm~~ farming of certain sea weeds.

Its potential :-

(i) Can provide sustainable livelihood to certain section of the population like landless labourers or those on infertile coastal regions or islands where traditional land agriculture is not possible due to natural reasons.

(ii) Large companies adopting sea farming on large scale can give employment to the unemployed as it is not much explored

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sector so far.

Certain challenges :-

(i) Expertise in the sector yet not developed fully and certain domain skills are required

(ii) Should be done ~~in~~ in accordance with provisions for protection of marine ecosystem so as to not lead to ecological disruption

(iii) Advanced ~~in~~ equipments and tools ~~or training for~~ still nascent.

(iv) Skill development and proper understanding of the technique required.

→ Can prove to be a boon for the country but prior to that certain prerequisites need to be kept in mind like skill development, domain knowledge & training and most importantly ecological preservation.

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9. Explain the origin of earth's magnetism. Discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles as well as artifical satellites.

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिए। सौर कणों और साथ ही कृत्रिम उपग्रहों के साथ इसकी अंतरक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth being a celestial body composed of various types of elements, materials and compounds exhibit magnetism, with separate North and South Poles.

→ Its composition of several magnetic materials and elements give rise to specific magnetic field

→ Also the volcanic eruptions, mainly along the mid oceanic ridges erupts materials which acquire magnetism after eruption due to prevailing condition forming different magnetic bands aids to earth's magnetism (Palaeo-magnetism)

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Significance of earth's magnetism :-

(i) → It enables various instruments useful for navigation and other utility like compass to work and calibrate

(ii) Interaction with solar particles :-
At the polar regions, troposphere being lower in height and presence of charged ions due to presence of magnetic fields lines interact with solar particles developing / emitting colourful light ~~which is a pleasure to called~~ Auroras , which is a pleasure to see hence favourable for tourism.

(iii) Interaction with artificial satellites :-
Supports calibration of satellites to function effectively.

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10. An emissions-reduction approach to fighting global warming is not enough. Alternative solutions involving climate engineering might have to be deployed sooner than we think. Defining climate engineering, critically examine the statement.

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से निपटने के लिए केवल उत्सर्जन-न्यूनीकरण उपागम (दृष्टिकोण) पर्याप्त नहीं है। संभवत: हमें अनुमानित समय से पूर्व ही,क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को सम्मिलित करने वाले वैकल्पिक समाधान को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को परिभाषित करते हुए, इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Increased pace of industrial development and other anthropogenic activities have increased the emission of GHGs which lead to global warming.

→ Recently there has been concerns raised about rising temperature levels and high level meetings ~~but~~ like Paris COP21 under UNFCCC being held to adopt emission reduction measures.

→ Emissions-reduction approach though adopted with consensus needs ~~to~~ be supported and aided by other solutions

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as well.
One of them being climate engineering.

→ It is an approach focussing on understanding the core causes of climate change and applying innovative engineering methods like artificial carbon dioxide sinks, sequestration technologically.

→ Recent approach of mandated emission-reduction has positive prospects but certain efficiency challenges as well.

Pros :-

(i) It will concentrate on reducing GHG emissions by adopting non-conventional energy and renewable approaches.

(ii) Collective responsibility could help reduce harmful GHG concentration in atmosphere which traps terrestial long wave radiations.

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~~Cons~~ Additional Alternative solutions needed because :-

(i) The current level ~~of temp~~ and pace of development will make it challenging for emissions-reduction approach only to control ~~of~~ temperature rise.

(ii) we have come a long way forward and controlling just emissions can't right the past mistake of unsustainable development.

(iii) According to certain researches and studies even the commitments under COP 21, Paris, which is most favourable agreement ever on climate change ~~can~~ if ever followed completely cannot be able to control temperature rise of 1.5°C over pre-industrial levels (even ideally)

Way Forward :- Hence innovative, technological alternative solutions also needed to aid the most celebrated treaty commitments.

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11. While India embarks upon building urban infrastructure such as smart cities over the coming years, it is important that cities and infrastructure being built take into account the vulnerability of the area to various hazards. Discuss in context of recent flooding in major cities of the country.

भारत द्वारा आने वाले वर्षों में, स्मार्ट शहरों जैसी शहरी अवसंरचना का निर्माण प्रारम्भ करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि शहर एवं अवसंरचनाओं के निर्माण के समय विभिन्न खतरों के प्रति क्षेत्र की जोखिम सुभेद्यता को ध्यान में रखा जाए। देश के प्रमुख शहरों में हाल में आयी बाढ़ों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent push on the development of urban infrastructure under various optimistic missions such as smart cities plan or AMRUT ~~must~~ ~~t~~, though developmental needs to consider risk or vulnerability associated as well.

→ As seen recently in many untoward incidents ~~or~~ that it were mainly anthropogenic ~~st~~ reasons which aggravated the situation (of floods) due to lack of planned development or blind urbanization, increasing the pressure on resources and infrastructure.

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→ Each region has its own geographical conditions, risks and vulnerabilities. ~~Each~~ Many regions being prone to certain hazards should be kept in mind and development planned accordingly.

→ As seen recently in the chennai floods, coastal encroachments and poor planning aggravated the situation. Rather if coastal regulation would have been proper keeping in mind the vulnerability to ~~of~~ floods due to NE monsoon in winters or tropical cyclones in late summers situation would have been not so damaging.

→ Way Forward:- Separate planning for different regions should be done with proper vulnerability zonation and leaving the approach of "One Size Fits All"

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12. Explain how anthropogenic activities effect the intensity and magnitude of landslides. Discuss with special reference to impact of climate change on landslides in India.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि मानवीय गतिविधियाँ भूस्खलन की तीव्रता और परिमाण को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं।भारत में भूस्खलनों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Landslides, a natural phenomenon, ~~of mass~~ a geomorphic process of mass movement becomes a major natural calamity due to various natural, and anthropogenic reasons.

Anthropogenic activities effecting landslide intensity :-

(i) Developmental activities over the vulnerable areas like hilly terrain or not so strong base rock ~~on~~ in mountainous regions.

(ii) Not adopting measures like building retention walls or terrace farming or retention nets, in vulnerable areas, hence landslides ~~when occurring~~ causing blocking of rivers (causing floods) or roads and road

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accidents.

(iii) Also the climate change leading to global warming, increased temperature (caused mainly due to human activities) leads to melting of glaciers hence water acting as an agent of ~~carrying~~ mass movement.

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13. Discuss the impact of climate change on agriculture and food security in India. How are these aggravated during the times of disasters? Mention the steps that need to be taken in order to ensure adequate and affordable food supply for this impending crisis.

भारत में कृषि और खाद्य सुरक्षा पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। आपदाओं के दौरान इनसे संबंधित समस्यायें किस प्रकार और अधिक बढ़ जाती हैं। इस आसन्न संकट के लिए पर्याप्त और वहनीय खाद्य आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Impact of climate change on agriculture and food security :-

(i) Unpredictable rainfall, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~droughts~~ can lead to loss in productivity and hence challenging food security

(ii) Increased temperature can encourage evaporation increasing soil salinity and hampering fertility.

(iii) In absence of proper storage, unpredictable weather event can cause post harvest loss.

(iv) Complete loss to the rainfed agriculture without irrigation facilities during dry years due to

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climate change.

During the times of disasters:-

(i) Increased need of relief material to be supplied to affected region leading to increased demand and hence pressure on food security

(ii) Production of that area affected which faces disaster.

(iii) Events like drought or floods cause agricultural output loss ~~so to~~ reducing purchasing power of farmers challenging their food security

~~(iv)~~ Steps that can be taken:-

(i) Improving cold storage facilities.

~~like and~~

(ii) Transportation facilities to transport the produce from one region to the region in crisis ~~like~~ to be improved, eg:- refrigerated transport vans.

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(iii) Information dissemination to be improved to make the farmer aware of the ~~change~~ climatic situation

(iv) Training for farmers to adopt best practices like proper choice of crop according to the conditions.

(v) Improved infrastructure for providing irrigation facilities to currently ~~uncovered~~ rainfed regions (currently out of 141 Mn Ha Net sown Area only ~ 63 Mn Ha under irrigation)

(vi) Providing (disaster) drought resistant and High Yielding seeds to farmers.

(vii) Adopting various measures like those committed under COP21 so as to control global warming in turn climate change.

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14. Discuss how drought is more of a man-made disaster than a mere deficiency of rainfall. Elaborate on the consequences of desertification that drought prone regions face. Also, bring out the preventive steps to be taken in light of targets to curb desertification as mentioned under the SDGs.

चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सूखा केवल वर्षा की कमी से पैदा आपदा न हो कर मुख्य रूप से एक मानव-निर्मित आपदा है। सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मरुस्थलीकरण के परिणामों को विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, मरुस्थलीकरण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए SDGs के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित लक्ष्यों के प्रकाश में उठाए जाने वाले निवारक कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

~~Harmful consequences of drought can be curbed as it is not a disaster~~

Condition of drought is aggravated due to man-made reasons as the deficiency in rainfall could be tackled with effective water resource management.

→ Blind use of water resources and also activities leading to pollution of resources ~~agg~~, intensifies the situation.

→ Water bodies which aid in

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rainfall has been polluted or disappeared due to indiscriminate use and industrial affluents discharge. Eg:- Aral sea in central asia

→ Also the situation gets aggravated due to famine situation created during droughts due to lack of storage and transport facilities.

• Desertification is the phenomenon of desert expansion due to wind erosion of sand on the desert and its deposition in other areas.

Consequences of desertification:-

(i) loss of fertile land in the adjoining areas due to apparent expansion of desert

(ii) causing the rise in air pollution due to sand particles

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suspended in air. ~~dust~~

iii) Damage to ecology of the nearby region.

Preventive steps that can be taken :-

i) Building retention walls around desert boundary to prevent carrying of sand by wind

ii) Planting of trees along the boundary of the desert which controls soil erosion hence desertification, Also it can help drought prone areas or desert regions to retain moisture in the soil

iii) Transverse farming :- Planting trees in direction perpendicular to wind direction.

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15. What is the role of NDRF in managing disasters in the country? Highlighting the challenges that NDRF has been facing, discuss why it is still the armed forces which end up being the most visible force at hand during disasters.

देश में आपदाओं के प्रबंधन में NDRF की क्या भूमिका है? NDRF द्वारा सामना की जाती रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि आपदाओं के दौरान केवल सशस्त्र बल ही क्यों अभी भी सहज और सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध बल के रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

National Disaster Response Force, created under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. has the mandate to perform search, rescue and relief operations during the times of disasters.

Challenges faced by NDRF :-

(i) Lack of Manforce :- The occurrence of frequent disasters with large area getting affected it often seen lacking the force needed.

(ii) Resource crunch :- Unlike army, NDRF doesn't possess state-of-the art

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resources like that for transportation, evacuation, and etc.

(iii) Lack of autonomy :- Army being the independent wing, away from government control can function effectively as compared to NDRF which is created under a statute

(iv) Army has ~~to~~ huge capacity to respond to the crisis situation whereas NDRF needs capacity building to effectively function

Hence, the role mandated for NDRF of search, rescue and rehabilitation, covering providing relief and essential commodities to the affected populace requires more resources, autonomy and capacity building to work effectively.

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16. Give an account of the different types of earthquakes based on their zone of occurrence. Identify the earthquake prone regions of the world with special reference to India. Also explain the reasons for the occurrence of earthquakes in geologically inactive regions like Peninsular India.

घटित होने वाले क्षेत्र के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रकार के भूकंपों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्व के भूकंप प्रवण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत जैसे भूवैज्ञानिक रूप से निष्क्रिय/स्थिर क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय घटनाओं के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Earthquake is the violent shaking of the earth's lithospheric surface due to apparent movement of tectonic plates.

→ Earthquakes can be classified depending on the zone of occurrence or rather position of its focus.

(i) Shallow focus EQ :- If the focus of the EQ is in shallow depth then it ~~causes~~ is called shallow focus EQ, causing more destruction

(ii) Deep focus EQ :- Focus is

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deep inside the surface.

~~(iii) If the Ho If the focus is on oceanic crust~~

(iii) Focus below oceanic crust :-

If the focus of the EQ is below oceanic crust. It can cause tsunami

→ EQ can also be classified based on plate movement :-

(i) Convergence boundary :- If plates move towards each other (fold mountains are formed)

(ii) Divergence boundary :- If plates are moving away from each other (fault formation)

(iii) Transverse Boundary :-

If plates move along their sides (Transverse faults formation)

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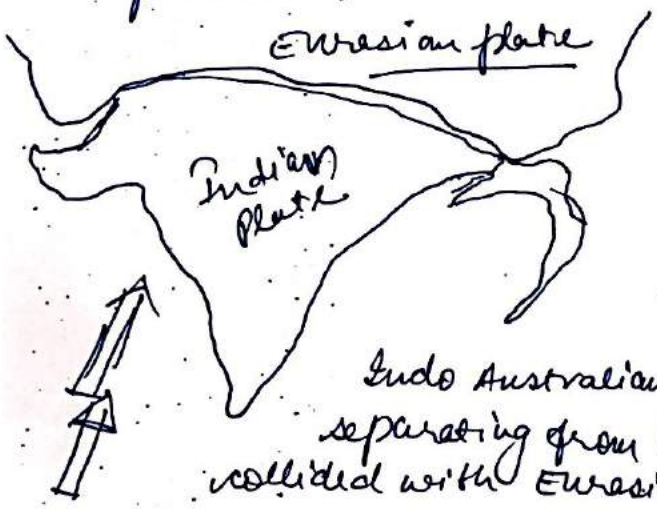
→ EQ prone regions of the world :-

All the regions which occur at plate boundaries are EQ prone regions of the worlds.

~~These are various~~
~~Eg:- Indian Him~~

Eg:- ① Himalayan region in India is along the converging boundary of two active plates - Eurasian and Indo-Australian plate.



Indo Australian plate separating from Gondwana collided with Eurasian plate forming Himalayas (Fold mountains)

② Another (example) region is Great African rift valley (divergent Boundary)

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17. Temperature, density and salinity are three most important physical properties of Ocean. Explain how these all are interdependent. Also examine the impact of climate change on these properties.

तापमान, घनत्व और लवणता महासागर के तीन सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण भौतिक गुणधर्म हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ये सभी किस प्रकार अन्योन्याश्रित हैं। साथ ही, इन गुणधर्मों पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Temperature, density and salinity are the properties of ocean water which affect, water movt., marine ecosystem, navigation and many other ~~things.~~ things.

Interdependence :-

(i) Temp. & Density :- with increasing temperature density of water decreases.

(ii) Temp. & Salinity :- Increasing temp. increases salt (holding) dissolution capacity hence salinity rises due to evaporation

(iii) Salinity & Density :- More saline water is more dense.

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Impact of climate change on these :-

(i) Increased average sea surface temperature due to global warming (intense heating) increases salt dissolution capacity hence salinity also by increased evaporation

(ii) Melting of glaciers due to climate change adds more fresh water to the ocean hence ~~having~~ reducing salinity.

(iii) Density changes in accordance with the net effective impact on salinity according to interdependence.

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18. Critically discuss the effectiveness of initiatives such as "odd-even" and "Car free day" in coping up with the issue of urban air quality and traffic congestion.

शहरी वायु गुणवत्ता और यातायात संकुलन (भीड़-भाड़) जैसे मुद्दों का सामना करने में 'ऑड-ईवन' (सम-विषम) और 'कार फ्री डे' जैसी पहलों की प्रभावशीलता पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Initiatives such as "odd-even" Scheme and "car free day" ~~have both are effective~~ though stated to be effective have certain challenges ~~and~~ ~~loop~~ as well.

Pros:

(i) Reduced vehicular emission on certain days and hence reduced concentration of particulate matter in air

(ii) Decongestion of traffic, which can have positive impact ~~of~~ reduced accidents

(iii) Also traffic decongestion

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would reduce delays ~~to~~ in metro cities like Delhi hence in a way increasing productivity.

Challenges or Inefficiencies:

(i) Lack of proper public transport facility.

(ii) Recent adoption by Delhi government showed marginal benefit or at times not proving effective at all.

(iii) Can't be adopted as a continuing measure ~~as~~ as experienced by previously adopting cities like Mexican city or Singapore

(iv) Other polluting sources at times have higher share

Way Forward:- These kind of schemes can be used along with other pollution controlling measures but the facility

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and infrastructure of public transport should be improved first

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19. Despite having large deposits of coal, we continue to import it for our domestic use. What are the challenges which we face in meeting our domestic demand? Do you think meeting the social commitments of our country would be challenging in light of our INDC commitments?

कोयले के विशाल भण्डार होने के बाद भी, हम अपने घरेलू उपयोग के लिए इसका आयात करते हैं। अपनी घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने में हम किन चुनौतियों का सामना करते हैं? क्या आप यह सोचते हैं कि हमारी INDC प्रतिबद्धताओं के प्रकाश में अपने देश की सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करना चुनौतीपूर्ण होगा?

Challenges we face in meeting domestic demand :-

(i) Availability of large coal reserves but lack of high quality anthracite and peat coal used as cocking coal in industries.

(ii) Lack of proper equipments (for underground mining) and infrastructure leading to increased mine hazards affecting production as well as risk to human life.

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(iii) Lack of encouragement to private players to explore and mine from new avenues.

(iv) Increased political intervention and ~~scams in~~ corruption in coal block allocation.
Eg:- Coal Block Scam

(v) Ineffective in curbing coal mafia leading to production lost to theft or smuggling

→ India's Intentional Nationally Determined contributions (INDC) under Paris agreement target for emission reduction.
~~Though~~ These commitments focus on reducing the usage of fossil fuels (conventional) energy ~~to~~ reduce emissions.

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For a developing country like India on a bright development path it can be a detriment to achieve growth targets as fossil fuels like coal are the major source of energy (thermal energy) for our industries. But the challenge can be overcome by investing more in renewable energy sources like solar, wind, HEP as India has a huge potential in these.

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20. Forest fires have become a regular feature during summers in the Western Himalayas. What are the causes behind this phenomenon? Critically examine the efforts made by authorities in countering this problem. Do periodic forest fires have any benefits associated with them?

पश्चिमी हिमालय में ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान दावानल/वनाग्नि (फॉरेस्ट फायर) एक नियमित घटना बन गयी है। इस परिघटना के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या समय-समय पर होने वाली दानावल की घटनाओं के कुछ लाभ भी हैं?

Forest fires are the large scale burning of forest trees due to various reasons both natural and anthropogenic.

Causes:-

(i) Increased summer temperature due to climate change & global warming

(ii) Low rainfall in Western Himalayas as moisture content of SW monsoon winds is almost lost ~~due to travel~~ from east to west

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Q6

(~~iii~~)

~~Benefits associated with periodic forest fires can be that they can help~~

(~~i~~)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	35605
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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
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13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stocking refers to ~~storing~~ procurement and storing of the food grains produced for future use and as a way ~~to~~ support domestic agriculture.

Major objectives and benefits of Buffer stocking are :-

- Increased encouragement for farmers → guarantee of procurement at MSP
- Food Availability at the time of distress like natural calamities (floods, droughts, etc.)
- Allocation to the poor and achieving aims of National Food Security Act
- Maintaining Regional balance in food security.

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But as seen recently the process has proved to be wasteful at times due to several issues like,

(i). Systemic flaws :- Leakages in the system leading to reduced procurement efficiency and reduced and irrational allocation

(ii) - Lack of required infrastructure:- There is dearth of warehouses and storage places leading to deterioration and post procurement losses.

(iii). Also the required cold chain including cold storages, transport van with refrigeration are not there which adds the loss.

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iv). At the allocation end :- even the allocation of the grains has not been proper with irrational beneficiary selection and corruption.

v). The recent biometric authenticated physical uptake (BAPU) even has its share of flaws like failure of authentication at times and also many finger prints unrecognisable due to harsh labour work performed by the poor.

Hence the public procurement system and buffer stocking has many benefits both strategically and socially but the implementation should be proper to reap the fruits of the process and ~~exe~~ exercise should be sustainable.

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2. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing refers to the post-harvest processing of food to add the value and to the product and even at times used to preserve the food longer or modify its qualities like taste, shelf life for better uptake.

Food processing industry is one of the brightest sunrise industry presently having many advantages for the economy like,

(i). Forward linkage for the agriculture which sustains more than 50% of population of the country

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(ii). It can help achieve the aim of "doubling farmers income ~~of~~ by 2019." by promoting agriculture and encouraging farmers.

(iii). In the phase of growing economic growth, busy lifestyle of many and increased migration packed food has become ~~of~~ one of the most important source of nutrients and glucose for many.

(iv). Being the sunrise industry, food processing industry has sound ~~investm~~ investment prospects for the budding entrepreneurs.

(v). In addition to being forward linkage to ~~new~~ agriculture, also acts as a good backward linkage to many other industries like packaging

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Though having bright prospects and significance there are many challenges which need to be tackled before-hand.

(i). Land Availability :- Food Processing industry requires large land, which is a point of concern

(ii). Still it has not been able to attract investments from business class. needs to be encouraged by the government (eg:- Scheme like SAMPADA).

(iii). Lack of supply chain infrastructure connecting farms to industry and industry to market

(iv). There's a need of Agriculture market reforms which marks procurement by the industry.

Hence, these challenges if overcome well could lead to brighter development of the industry which in turn will benefit agriculture in particular and economic development in general.

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3. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

Animal rearing ~~is the~~ refers to domesticating animals like buffalo, sheep, goat, etc and reaping their economic prospects like dairying, wool production, ploughing, etc.

Although India has world's largest livestock population, it has not ~~have~~ been able to utilise it efficiently.

Various challenges that the sector faces are,

(i) Degrading pasture and grazing lands, by industrial development, climate change, etc

(ii) Deteriorating quality of the

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livestock ~~for~~ Increasing disease occurrence due to climate change and pollution (eg:- FMD disease, bird flu, etc.) decreases production ~~like~~ and quality of products like meat, milk, wool, etc.

iii). Lack of government encouragement towards mixed farming

iv). Rather Government steps like the recent ban of on slaughter prove to be counter-productive

v). Even climate change and ↑ disease occurrence leads to social concerns and hence lower meat and poultry demand

vi). Society like India, where philosophers and even some organisations like RSS promote vegetarianism (religious reasons also)

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Various measures that can be taken to accelerate the growth of the sector can be,

- Promote mixed farming
- Reduce disease occurrence → Control climate change
- Better Regulation and monitoring of slaughter houses.
- Even benefits like ↑ protein content in ~~the~~ the product can be spread.

Meat and poultry sector and animal rearing in general has many benefits and prospects associated, like it can even prove to be a good alternative source of revenue for the farmers but the challenges and issues should be addressed first.

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4. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Land being one of the most important resources of the economic development and its efficient use is in the sound interest of all.

Being of such huge importance, reforms in the land laws have been long overdue.

Various factors that lead to think of reforms are,

(i). Land use pattern has been changing, more industries and development coming up and agricultural land getting reduced

(ii). Growing economy like India, large

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infrastructural needs require efficient land acquisition or leasing system

eg:- ① NITI Aayog proposed Land Leasing Law.

② Madhya Pradesh becoming first state in the country to have a proper land leasing law.

(iii). The current laws have become archaic with changing times and current scenario requiring corresponding laws.

(iv). Even tenancy laws have become redundant and obsolete with provisions like ~~forceful~~ permanent occupation by tenants after certain years requiring amendment

There are many impediments in the way of reforms,

(i). Political :- Land being a

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state subject, many state governments are not ready to implement or accept the laws proposed by centre because of mainly political reasons.

(ii). Lack of consensus - Among various stakeholders including public regarding the nature of reforms

(iii). opposition from the local people towards land acquisition & tenancy reforms.

Land reforms have been remaining reforms from a longer period of time. These reforms if implemented can have many benefits for the economy and societal development.

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5. Indian agriculture has become cereal-centric and as a result, regionally biased and input-intensive. Discuss. What steps have been taken by the government to rectify this issue?

भारतीय कृषि अनाज-केंद्रित हो गई है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप यह क्षेत्रीय रूप से पक्षपातपूर्ण और आगत-गहन (इनपुट इंटेन्सिव) हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Indian agriculture sustains more than 50% of the population of the country and in turn contribute even less than 18% to the overall GDP of the country.

This shows the state of affairs of the agriculture sector of the country, whose one of the major reasons is undiversified cropping with most focus being on cereals like wheat and rice.

The cereal-centric agriculture has been ~~mainly~~ due to various reasons which include,

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(i). Green Revolution :- The celebrated revolution focussed only on two crops (wheat and rice) ignoring others.

(ii) Discriminated promotion by the government. Even the minimum support prices have been far lesser for other crops.

(iii) - Lack of awareness among the farmers about other crops.

(iv) - Subsistence farming without the prospects of mixed cropping and its benefits established among farmers.

The zonal - centric agriculture has even led to regional disparities and rising input costs

Here also green revolution has a role to play. ~~which~~ It promoted agricultural ~~that~~ only

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in some pockets of the country ~~that too like Rajas~~ like Punjab and Haryana and that too being input intensive. It promoted increased use of fertilisers and pesticides.

Recently there have been some measures taken by the government to address the issue, which include,

(i). Rationalising MSP among different crops. eg:- increased the MSP of pulses.

(ii). Rationalising fertiliser subsidy to curb its incessant use.

(iii). Making the ground ready for regionally balanced 2nd green revolution, including regions like N-E India.

(iv) Arvind Panagariya committee setup to boost pulses production

Agricultural sectors sustains a large portion of the economy hence it needs rational development

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6. Even though India has a huge potential for aquaculture and fisheries industry, there are certain challenges that need to be addressed to bring about a 'Blue Revolution' in the country. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में ऐक्वाकल्चर और मत्स्य पालन उद्योग के संबंध में अपरिमित क्षमता विद्यमान है, किन्तु देश में 'नीली क्रांति' (ब्लू रिवोल्यूशन) लाने के लिए कुछ चुनौतियों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Aquaculture and fisheries are one of the important sectors especially aiding agriculture and farmers and proving to be an alternative source of income for them. The sector has a huge potential for the economy, and is highly significant for the country as,

(i). In the time of abrupt changes in climate and monsoon, it provides alternative source of livelihood for the farmers.

(ii). India with a long coastline of 7516 km has huge potential in it.

(iii). Fishes are an important source of protein and recently demand has been on the rise

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(iv). Many countries bereft of most natural resources have flourished based on fisheries as a chief source, eg:- Japan.

(v). But there are certain challenges that need to be addressed for ~~before~~ blue revolution,

(i). Lack of fishing infrastructure like advanced trawlers, etc.

(ii). Need to address, Illegal, Unregulated and Uncontrolled Fishing (IUU).

(iii). International concerns of breach of international waters and entering neighbouring countries' territorial waters by fishermen

(iv). Improving international relations with the neighbours to effect release of captured fishermen

(vi). Fishing should be sustainable

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with negligible impact on the ecosystem and environment.

Way Forward :- Aquaculture and fisheries has immense potential for a country like India but the issues need to be addressed well to reap the benefits. Initiatives like forming a committee (headed by Meenakumari) prove the importance government attaches to the sector. Other such initiatives and promoting sustainable fishing can prove to be a huge plus for the economy.

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7. Due to low yields there is often a price surge of pulses in India. To what factors can the low yields of pulses be attributed? Discuss the steps taken by the government to control the surge in pulse prices.

भारत में दालों की कम पैदावार के कारण इनके मूल्य में प्राय: उछाल आ जाता है। दालों की कम पैदावार के लिए किन कारकों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है? दालों के मूल्यों में होने वाली उछाल को नियंत्रित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently there has been instances of pulses price surging and breaching even the ₹200 per kg mark at times.

Various factors have led to such situations with the supposedly major factor being low yields. The basic economic tenet of increasing prices is the demand-supply mismatch, which is true here also.

→ But at times artificial supply shortages are also shown to yield better profits by the vested interests, as has been the case many times whenever there has been food item price surges.

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→ There ~~was~~ were low yields in the past 2 seasons due to a drought attributed to El Nino events, but ~~more~~ to add to the misery comes the hoarding by vested interests to reap the benefits of increased prices.

→ Recently to address lower yields, and lower supply government has taken various measures which include,

(i). Encouraging pulses production by ~~↑~~ increasing MSP.

(ii). Arvind Panagariya committee formed to recommend measures.

(iii). Increasing public procurement and buffer stocking

(iv) Putting a cap on amount to be stored thus trying to curb hoarding & artificial supply

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bottlenecks.

(v) Increasing imports at the time of need. e.g. Recently agreement with Mozambique and Kenya for pulses.

Hence the price surge, especially in food items many times has been due to the problem of hoarding which can be addressed and in turn price surges if government steps & measures are implemented properly.

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8. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hydroponics is a technique of growing ~~ga~~ crops without the use of soil. And the major component in this technique is water and other nutrients supplied artificially.

→ Developed recently this technique has many advantages and has been adopted profusely in many countries, especially those bereft of fertile land. eg:- Japan

→ The technique has proved its mettle in the ~~growing~~ era of faster population growth increasing pressure on land and has the prospects to address food security issues of countries like India.

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→ Even in this, fast developmental era where agricultural land is getting diverted towards developmental activities, techniques like these can come into play to address the fertile land loss concern.

→ Hydroponics, though not development adequately in India has many bright prospects, especially for food security and can aid the conventional agriculture sector and help achieve the aim of universal food security coverage and doubling farm income at the same time.

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9. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

One of the most important aspect of agriculture sector is the access to finance by the farmers.

→ Recently there has been issues of increasing farmer suicides, all mainly because of inability to access funds from secure sources and exploitation by ~~ill~~ informal money lenders.

→ States like Maharashtra and Odisha have been among the most affected by the issue of farmer's suicide.

→ Recent promotion of direct transfer of subsidies and benefits has

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many advantages like,

(i). help plug the leakages level enabling money and other benefits to directly reach the farmers

(ii). Financial inclusion of the farmers, enabling them access of secured credit from banks.

(iii) In turn reducing the exploitation by informal lenders.

Also one of the other reasons for the situation of farmer distress is the crop loss ~~of~~ or inadequate produce,

To address the same, government introduced the universal crop insurance scheme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

The scheme has provisions to benefit all the farmers, ~~and~~

(i). covered all crops, with much

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lesser premiums ; 2% for Kharif, 1.5% for Rabi and 5% for horticulture crops.

ii): Even includes post harvest losses.

iii). PMFBY also addresses the concern of losses due to natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc.

Hence the above measures by the government aided by other steps like loan waivers, interest subsidy schemes can help enable farmers access secure credit from institutional sources and increasing financial support to the farmers.

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10. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture refers to the growing of flowers, fruits and vegetables which is an important addon to the agricultural sector as a whole.

The sector has immense potential to aid the agriculture and farmer's income,

(i). Diversifying the cropping, helps hedge against risks involved of crop loss in agriculture.

(ii)- Provides alternative livelihood source to traditional farmers

(iii). ~~Ca~~ Potential to grow at faster pace, as there has been ~~recently~~ increasing demand recently. (especially flowers because of changing

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lifestyles)

(iv). Also promoted by the government recently, even covered under PMFBY.

Though having many benefits and potential for the farmers, the sector is not bereft of challenges, which need to be overcome,

(i): Farmers need to be encouraged about the benefits of the sector and benefits of mixed cropping concept as a whole

(ii): Procurement policies of fruits and vegetables needs to be evolved.

(iii): Farmers to be educated about the cultivation techniques and conditions required for different crops.

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Hence, the horticulture sector has immense potential and can prove to be one of the most promising source of farmer's income in the mission of doubling it but the challenges need to be overcome first.

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11. Analyse the prospects of agro-based cottage industries in North East India. Also give an account of the problems faced by them and the steps that should be taken to overcome them.

पूर्वोत्तर भारत में कृषि आधारित कुटीर उद्योगों की संभावनाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण दीजिए एवं उन पर विजय प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाए जाने योग्य कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

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12. Explain the objectives and mechanism of Decentralised Procurement Scheme (DCP) of foodgrains. Also discuss whether the current process of procurement of foodgrains needs to be reformed.

खाद्यान्नों की विकेन्द्रीकृत खरीद (अधिप्राप्ति) योजना (Decentralised Procurement Scheme: DCP) के उद्देश्यों और प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या खाद्यान्न खरीद की वर्तमान प्रक्रिया में सुधार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Procurement of food grains, as an established fact, is one of the most important aspect to address food security and food availability at the times of need.

Recently there has been proposals of decentralising the procurement of food grains which will function by government and state actors at the local level procuring food grains and supplying in a decentralised manner.

It has many objectives like,

(i). Reducing the losses in transportation when procured

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and stored at far off places.

(ii). Reducing the intermediate levels in allocation and distribution hence plugging many leakage points.

(iii). making local governments responsible who understand the need of the local population well.

(iv) - ~~The~~ ~~For~~ Effective implementation and better achievement of the purpose of public procurement

The current procurement and distribution system has not proved to be effective and ~~is~~ reforms in the process are long overdue.

The current system has many leakage points and highly disaggregated structure with

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procurement and storage under the mandate of centre and transport and distribution under the states.

This disaggregated structure leads to many losses and leakages which fails the very purpose of public procurement. Hence, the steps like decentralised procurement as well as distribution aided with reforms like biometric authentication if implemented well could prove to be a boon for food security and society as a whole

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13. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Cropping pattern and the choice of crop are one of the most important factors determining agricultural output and hence economic growth.

There are various factors that determine choice of crops by the farmers in addition to yield. Actually yield too depends on some of these factors, they are,

(i) Government Support :- Instruments like minimum support price, public procurement policies, etc affect the crop choice

eg:- promotion of cereals production among farmers (Punjab, Haryana, etc)

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(ii)- Soil type :- Type of soil also is a determining factor.
eg:- cotton in black soil of central India, cashew production in laterite soil (Tamil Nadu), etc.

(iii). Land :- Fertility and availability of land is also a determining factor.
eg:- Large fertile tracts of Ganga plane promoting wheat, rice, etc. production, Large farm size in Punjab, & Haryana enabled green revolution there.

(iv): Weather conditions :- One of the most important factors.
eg:- sugarcane in tropical humid regions, cotton - not requiring humidity at the ripening time.

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(vi) Market :- It is also ~~at times~~ the factor deciding cropping pattern.

eg:- Promotion of cotton production near Ahmedabad (Gujarat) though because of suitable conditions was aided by textile industries.

(vii) - Food Processing Industries :-

Promotion of these by government and increased investments lead to tie ups with farmers for certain food type production

~~Hence apart from yields~~

(viii) - Topographical / Geographical :-

eg:- Promotion and production of tea in hilly tracts of north east and south India

Hence, apart from yield there are many other factors that affect cropping pattern by the farmers.

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14. Enumerate the interventions made by the government in the Urea sector and the issues that it has been creating. What reforms should be undertaken to deal with the issues?

यूरिया क्षेत्रक में सरकार द्वारा किए गए हस्तक्षेपों एवं इनके द्वारा व्युत्पन्न मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

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15. Even though India's Public Distribution System (PDS) has produced multiple success stories in the past decade, imposition of Aadhaar-based biometric authentication threatens to disrupt the progress achieved thus far. Comment.

भले ही भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली (PDS) ने पिछले दशक में सफलता की कई कहानियों को जन्म दिया है किन्तु आधार-संख्या आधारित बायोमेट्रिक प्रमाणीकरण का अधिरोपण अब तक अर्जित प्रगति को संकटग्रस्त करता प्रतीत होता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Public distribution system is one of the most important links in the chain of food security mission.

Over the years it has been the most important source of food for many, especially poor in the country.

→ In the need of reforms public distribution system has been recently circled with reforms like Aadhar-based biometric authentication (BAPU).

→ Though much celebrated by the incumbent government for plugging the leakages the imposition of the same has far reaching challenges which need to be

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addressed first,

(i). Technology not sound yet,-
The biometric authentication has proved to fail at times to recognise the finger points which can prove to be counterpositive.

(ii). Poor Labourers during harsh labour work like in mines and construction sector have their finger prints erased hence unrecognisable which can exclude them from the distribution system

(iii). Many people are still unaware of the nuances of the technology and concerns thereto.

(iv) There are even concerns, recently getting addressed by the apex court of right to privacy related with

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Aadhar.

Hence these issues need to be addressed first before imposing such far reaching reforms overnight. These kind of reforms should be gradually put into place hence entering in the zone of acceptance of everyone.

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16. Agriculture seems to be one of the most affected but the least equipped as far as climate change is concerned. Discuss the statement with special emphasis on developing countries and their need for agriculture finance and subsidies.

जलवायु परिवर्तन के संबंध में कृषि सर्वाधिक प्रभावित तथापि इसका सामना करने में सबसे कम साधन-संपन्न क्षेत्र प्रतीत होता है। विकासशील देशों तथा उनकी कृषि-वित्त और सब्सिडी संबंधी आवश्यकताओं पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

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17. It has been argued that many of the current water related issues can be addressed through restructuring of the administrative setup at the centre. Comment in the light of recommendations of the Mihir Shah Committee on restructuring of CWC and CGWB.

तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि जल संबंधी कई वर्तमान समस्याओं का समाधान केन्द्र में विद्यमान प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था के पुनर्गठन के माध्यम से किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के पुनर्गठन के संबंध में मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के प्रकाश में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

water, being one of the most important resource to sustain life requires holistic development.

Current management of water issues disaggregately by Central Water Commission (CWC) for surface water and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) for ground water has ~~been~~ come under scrutiny and exposed of being in requirement of restructuring by the Mihir Shah committee

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recommendations.

(i) It recommended to merge the two, CWC and ~~CWB~~ CGWB to form a new and integrated National Water Commission (NWC)

(ii). This will help enable address the issue of water holistically which requires integrated management

(iii). Committee also recommended to have experts on different aspects of water like ~~hydrog~~ hydrology (chairman, CWC), hydrogeology (chairman, CGWB), etc. on the board of NWC to address all the issues of water ~~separately~~ specifically and at the same time

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keeping the management integrated.

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18. Explain the importance of improving the intensity of farm mechanisation in India and the advantages it can lead to. Also highlight the challenges and way forward in this regard.

भारत में कृषि मशीनीकरण की गहनता को बढ़ाने के महत्व एवं इससे उत्पन्न हो सकने वाले संभावित लाभों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में प्रस्तुत चुनौतियों एवं आगे की राह पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Importance and advantages of increasing farm mechanisation are :-

(i). Increased crop production with reduced human effort.

(ii). Help enable compete with developed countries like USA where truck farming is in ~~prevalence~~ prevalence.

(iii). Less stress and relieved farmers can help enable them diversify their livelihood sources.

(iv). Can curb disguised employment where more than required are

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employed in a single farm.

iv. Faster crop production, a boon for food security prospect.

v. Efficiency of agriculture sector can be improved.

Challenges :-

(i). Low technological development.

(ii). Lack of infrastructure to help enable complete farm mechanisation

(iii). Lack of awareness among the farmers.

(iv). ~~Limited~~ Huge requirement of energy in farm mechanisation be it fuel to run the tractors to electricity to run other ~~example~~ equipments.

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(iv) Energy if derived from non conventional sources could lead to environmental degradation and climate change trend proving counter positive

Farm mechanisation though having immense potential needs to be implemented sustainably, protecting environment ~~and~~ ~~contra~~ and also addressing other concerns as well.

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19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

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20. Explain the role of agricultural extension in boosting agricultural productivity. Also, discuss in brief the importance of National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology.

कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में कृषि विस्तार की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही कृषि विस्तार एवं प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन के महत्व की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural extension is the tool ~~et~~ for providing information to the farmers and helping enable them to understand newer advancements and policies, programmes of the government

Agricultural extensions has many roles to play.

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→ Importance of agricultural extension is immense and the same objectives are targetted to be achieved by National mission of Agricultural Extension and Technology.

→ It aims to improve the infrastructure to ~~for~~ provide farmers with these services so that they can better take decisions and hence increase the overall output and efficiency

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 927)

Name of Candidate	Jay Shivani		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	35605.
Center		Date	18/12/16.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंगजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Enumerate the discretionary powers of the Governor mentioned in the Indian Constitution. Why is it said that the post of governor has become highly politicised?

भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों की गणना कीजिए। ऐसा क्यों कहा जाता है कि राज्यपाल का पद अत्यधिक राजनीतिक हो गया है?

Governor, the de jure head of the state is to function in accordance with the aid and advice of the council of ministers headed by the CM (according to Article 163 of the constitution of India) except in those respects where he has discretionary powers, like:-

General Discretion in matters of

(1.) Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President if he deems fit.

(2) Administration of a Union territory adjoining the state

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is given the responsibility by the President for the same.

(1) In the case of some NE states like Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, and Mizoram to determine the royalty to be paid ~~for the~~ in lieu of the mineral exploration in the area.

(4) Some situational discretionary powers:

(1) Appointment of the CM in the case of hung assembly when there is no party or alliance with clear majority

(2) Dismissing the council of ministers if they loose the

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majority ~~of~~ of the state legislature

~~(4)~~ (3) Dissolving the house if ~~the government loses~~ no confidence ~~the~~ motion is passed.

→ There has been ~~a~~ conditions in the recent past when it is held that the ~~office~~ post of the governor ~~is~~ has become highly politicised.

→ Since the governor has a dual role of head of the state as well as the agent of the centre, the latter role has overshadowed the former and political party at power in centre has used the post for their vested interest for ~~g~~ in Arunachal Pradesh and Uttrakhand recently

→ Since the governor holds office till the pleasure of the president the post has been criticised and used by the centre as seen ~~in~~ Morarji Desai Govt in 1978 or later for vested interests.

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2. CAG is instrumental in securing accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration. Elaborate. Enumerate the provisions made in the Constitution to ensure the independence of the CAG.

वित्तीय प्रशासन के क्षेत्र में संसद के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेहिता सुनिश्चित करने में CAG की भूमिका महत्त्वपूर्ण है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। CAG की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संविधान में वर्णित प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

→ Comptroller and Auditor General is the constitutional office (body) setup with a mandate to manage and audit the accounts of the central as well as state governments

- Since it is an independent (body) office it is instrumental in securing the accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration
- The sound financial knowledge of the person holding office and independent audit of the accounts of ~~the~~ expenditures and revenue of several ministries, and receipt and expenditure from consolidated fund of India, Public accounts and several other accounts make accountable the executive to the Parliament.
- CAG acts as the financial

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watchdog of the executives and their expenditure and receipts / revenues of their ministries or departments.

For the CAG to function effectively independence of the office is inevitable. It is ensured by the Constitution of India by these provisions :-

(i) ~~Secu~~ Mode of appointment and qualifications :- To be appointed by President of India in a well defined manner and should be a person of sound knowledge in the domain

(ii) Security of tenure and fixed conditions of service

(iii) All the expenses, including salaries and allowances to be charged upon the Consolidated fund of India and hence should not be voted in the Parliament

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(iv) The allowances and service conditions should not be lowered to her disadvantage during her tenure.

(v) To be independent in her functioning and not under the influence/supervision of any other office / post.

The above provisions and other conventions developed over the years ensure the independence of the CAG to ensure the accountability of the executive to the Parliament

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3. What are the different institutional arrangements in India to promote cooperation between the Centre and States? Critically analyse the role of Inter-State Council to enhance cooperative federalism in India.

केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए भारत में विभिन्न संस्थागत व्यवस्थाएं कौन-सी हैं? भारत में सहकारी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर्राज्यीय परिषद की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Article 1 of the constitution of India states India to be the union of states and sets up a federal form of government in India. In accordance with the said Article ~~collaborat~~ cooperation between the Centre and states becomes inevitable.

To promote the cooperation between the centre and states different institutional arrangements ~~have been made~~ are there either provided by the constitution or otherwise, like:-

(1) Economic :-

(i). Finance commission :- To be setup by the President of India after every five years or earlier

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if he thinks so to ~~recom~~ assess and analyze the expenditure of the states and recommend proper proportion of net tax levies by the Centre to be ~~di~~ devolved to the states and among different states.

(ii). Provision for the states to prepare their own Annual Financial statement and make demand for grants in accordance to the same.

(iii) Integrated and single Auditor of the accounts of both Union and State government accounts by CAG of India.

~~(iv)~~

Political :-

(i) Election Commission of India :-

Single election commission to oversee the elections ~~in~~ at both ~~the~~ Union and State levels.

(ii) Council of States (Rajya Sabha) :-

To raise and uphold states' interests in the legislations of

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the union. Acts as the representative of the states.

Administrative :

(i) Provision of planning at both the union and state levels by NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission of India) and state Planning Boards respectively to give effect to Bottom-up planning approach.

(ii) Inter State Councils : Setup to promote cooperation between centre & states and among states.

⇒ Inter state councils setup after the recommendation of various commissions (like Punchhi commission, Sarkaria commission, etc.). Setup to promote Inter state cooperation and Union State cooperation, mainly is important to promote the cooperation between various states and Union & states but has been proved ineffective at many fronts should be given more independent powers and its terms of reference to be revived.

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4. In view of the idea of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, discuss the advantages that its implementation would lead to and the concerns that it raises.

लोकसभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने के विचार के आलोक में, इसके कार्यान्वयन मे होने वाले लाभों और इससे उपजने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The recommendation of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies mooted by a committee previously on electoral reforms and revisited recently by the incumbent Prime Minister has certain advantages and also the concerns as raised by many political analysts.

Some advantages can be

(i) Can reduce the expenditure incurred on several electoral processes at different times in different regions.

(ii) Can enable the governance to be effective as a lot of time is lost in election processes leaving very less time for governance work

(iii) Imposition of model code of conduct ~~to be~~ to be there for

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less time giving sufficient time for the government to implement their policies.

(iv) can ~~as~~ lead to more efficiency in the working of election commission of India as it can conduct the simultaneous elections with all its resources without worrying about other electoral events.

(v) Giving sufficient time for political parties to prepare their manifesto and decide their ideologies as they don't have to be busy round the year for elections in some state or the other.

Some concerns that the recommendation raises are:

(i) Our constitution provides for parliamentary form of government where the council of ministers.

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are collectively responsible to the legislature hence there is a possibility of instability and fall of the government when the party in power loses the majority or fails in the floor test. Hence in this case there arises a need for mid-term elections which will not be possible in the case of simultaneous elections.

(ii) Increased manpower required to oversee the conduct of elections as whole country would be having elections at one and the same time.

(iii) Many times voters go with the flow of the wind and vote for the party in whose direction wind is flowing hence simultaneous elections may lead to same political party in power at both levels which can be the situation of apparent dictatorship.

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5. Proliferaton of Ministries and Departments in the government not only leads to weak coordination and integration but also fragmentation of functions. Comment in the context of India.

सरकार में मंत्रालयों और विभागों का प्रसार न केवल समन्वय और समेकन को कमजोर करता है, बल्कि प्रकार्यों के विखंडन का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Constitution of India provides for establishment of ~~the~~ ministries and departments in the government to oversee different aspects and sectors of governance ~~the~~ for ~~the~~ policy implementation and promotion of the sector. But many times the power given to the government to decide upon the areas and numbers of ministries and departments has been used inefficiently by them and proliferation of ministries and departments have taken place leading to inefficient functioning of governance.

→ Many times various sectors/areas which would have been kept

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integrated are separated leading to poor coordination and undesirable outputs.

Many sectors/areas are interrelated and should function in ~~co~~ collaboration with each other. For example, in the Indian context, water is a holistic subject requiring integrated plan for its judicious utilisation and maintenance but our government has set up different management boards for ground water and surface water, vis-a-vis Central Ground Water Management Board and central water commission headed and controlled by different ministries leading to weak coordination and fragmentation of functions.

In accordance with the same

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view Mihir Shah committee recommended abolishing the two and setting up an integrated National Water commission for holistic management of the subject effectively.

Similarly various ministries of the Indian Government ~~has~~ should be merged to function effectively like the Ministry of Power and Renewable energy and the Ministry of Coal, to help ushering the era of non-conventional energy effectively.

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6. Though judicial activism has made the judiciary more people friendly, there is also a negative side to the idea of a pro-active judiciary in the form of judicial overreach. Discuss with examples.

यद्यपि न्यायिक सक्रियता ने न्यायपालिका को अधिक लोक-अनुकूल (पीपल फ्रेंडली) बना दिया है, किन्तु अति-सक्रिय न्यायपालिका की अवधारणा का एक नकारात्मक पक्ष न्यायिक अतिक्रमण (जुडिशल ओवररीच) भी है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Judicial activism is the judicial functioning and ruling in consideration with personal or public views to promote moral views without the backing of any law or constitutional provision.

Indian Judiciary has recently been too much adventurist ruling in personal consideration to address the moral grievances of the public brought to its consideration either through PIL provision or otherwise.

But many times judicial ractivism ~~may~~ can have negative

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consequences as it leads to judicial overreach and it being seen as breaching its jurisprudence and entering legislative or executive domain challenging the basis of independence of the three organs of ~~the~~ governance, vis-a-vis, legislature, executive and judiciary.

Taking recent examples like,

(i) SC ruling on banning the licences application of sale of liquor on highways (National or state) in view of increasing accidents. It should have asked the governments to come up with proper legislations by bringing to their notice the related concerns & data.

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(ii) SC ruling making it mandatory for all the cinemal halls to play national anthem before a movie show signifies it is trying to impose patriotism on the public which should be a matter of personal consideration.

(iii) Judiciary should remain the guarantor of rights to the citizens and the final interpretor of the laws and constitutional provisions. It should not be seen as entering the legislative or executive domain and should act in accordance so as to maintain the basic of independence of 3 organs ~~of the~~ and ensure a system of checks & balances is maintained.

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7. Examine the reasons behind the government's decision to dismantle the plan-non-plan classification of expenditure. How will the new classification of schemes into 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optimal' address the shortcomings of the earlier classification?

सरकार द्वारा व्यय के योजनागत और गैर-योजनागत वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करने के निर्णय के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। योजनाओं का 'कोर ऑफ़ द कोर', 'कोर' और 'ऑप्टीमल' (इष्टतम) के रूप में नया वर्गीकरण किस प्रकार पूर्ववर्ती वर्गीकरण की कमियों को दूर करेगा?

~~The previous system of~~

Till now the expenditures of the government was classified as the plan and non-plan expenditure. All the planned expenditures like on infrastructure development and the like falling under the former and the expenditures like the salaries and allowances of various officers falling under the latter. Potential reasons for the sepr

(i) Proved ineffectiveness of the system leading to stalling of the projects due to fund crunch.

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(ii) Lack of focus on priority sector like health, education because of no classification according to priority

(iii) The very planning commission of India abolished which used to plan various development activities for which plan expenditure was mandated

(iv) The new classification of 'core of the core', 'core' and 'optimal' ~~would~~ is stated to address the shortcomings by prioritising the key areas and allocating sufficient funds for the same hence reducing the stalling of important projects and also leading to increased focus of the government on ~~the~~ the priority areas.

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8. The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for elections to the Rajya Sabha has militated against the very purpose that guided the Constituent Assembly to create the Council of States and reduced it to a mere revising chamber. Critically analyse.

राज्य सभा में निर्वाचन हेतु अधिवास (डोमिसाइल) की अर्हता हटाने वाला संशोधन राज्यसभा बनाने के लिए संविधान सभा को निर्देशित करने वाले मूल उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल है और ऐसा करके इसे मात्र पुनरीक्षण सदन बना दिया गया है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The basic essence of the bicameral legislature in a federal setup conventionally is the representation of the provinces (states) via upper House of the Parliament in the Union legislature so as to uphold their interests and concerns.

→ The amendment to do away with the domicile requirement for election to the RS has ~~co~~ negative consequences ~~of~~ for the above basic essence.

→ The Constituent Assembly was guided by the view that the upper House would act as a system of checks & balances to the

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increasing unitary tendency of the lower house but the said amendment has treaded against the very purpose. The Domicile requirement ensured that the representatives to be elected are local to the region and understand about the requirements and needs of the populace of the region. The very essence of knowing the needs and requirements of a populace to effectively represent them has been violated by this amendment. Now the RS has been merely reduced to a revising chamber with limited powers and on certain grounds (like money bills) it has just recommendatory power.

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9. Discuss the significance of the concept of Office of Profit as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Why has it been embroiled in controversies for a long time? Analyse the role played by judiciary in this regard.

भारतीय संविधान में यथा प्रतिष्ठापित लाभ के पद की अवधारणा के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह लंबे समय से विवादों में क्यों बना रहा है? इस संबंध में न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian constitution has modeled the concept of "Office of Profit" condition as the measure to ensure the effective functioning of the concerned legislative member/ executive / official. She should not hold any other 'Office of Profit' to remain concerned executive/ official.

→ The said concept has been able to check :-

(i) No conflict of interest arising in the functioning of the concerned person.

(ii) Consuming effective functioning as there's no other duty/ interest which can consume precious time of an executive/ concerned person of such high responsibility.

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But recently the concept has been embroiled in controversies as ~~there is no~~ :-

(i) No complete and holistic definition of 'Office of Profit' in the Constitution.

(ii) Parties in power have used the constitutional provision, empowering Parliament and state legislature to exempt any office from such definition for their vested interest by exempting many offices for their benefit or to appease the concerned person

eg:- Recently Delhi government appointed 21 Parliamentary Secretaries and passed a legislation exempting them from such definition. Though it was

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held by the President (through Union Home ministry) as the bill was reserved by the L-G for his consideration.

Judiciary can play a very fruitful role in this regard. It can come up with the holistic definition of 'office of Profit' after consultation with the Election Commission of India so as to uproot any such controversy and acting as a reference for parliamentarians and legislatures for such exemption.

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10. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution devolve some essential powers to the lower levels in order to cater to the needs of the tribal community. Discuss, while examining the modern day challenges faced by the institutions set up under the Sixth Schedule.

संविधान की छठी अनुसूची के प्रावधान जनजाति समुदायों की आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने हेतु निचले स्तर पर कुछ आवश्यक शक्तियां प्रत्यायोजित करते हैं। छठी अनुसूची के अंतर्गत स्थापित संस्थाओं द्वारा सामना की जा रही आधुनिक समय की चुनौतियों की जांच करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

The sixth schedule of the constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas by devolving some power to the lower levels for catering to the needs of the tribal community and enabling them to protect their areas and preserve their culture, identity and traditions.

But in ~~the~~ recent years there have been challenges faced by the institutions setup, major challenges being:-

(i) Ineffective functioning of the

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Autonomous District councils or Regional councils due to increased pressure and ~~int~~ (i) interference from the higher level government

(ii) ~~Contin~~ Amendments to various acts like Forest Rights Act to their disadvantage leading to their claims over the produce being rejected.

(iii) Increased developmental activities taking place in the area displacing them and hampering their livelihood

(iv) Decreased financial autonomy of the institutions leading to financial crunch and less funds for their betterment

→ To enable the institutions at lower levels in tribal areas

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to function effectively more autonomy ~~and~~ should ~~by~~ be given by devoloing more powers including financial ~~dev~~ powers' devolution.

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11. The political empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not been accompanied by empowerment in other spheres. Comment. Also examine whether devolving functional autonomy, administrative support and financial resources to the PRIs can help in overcoming the issues related to PRIs.

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण को अन्य क्षेत्रों के सशक्तिकरण से संबद्ध नहीं किया गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या PRIs को प्रकार्यात्मक स्वायत्तता, प्रशासनिक सहायता और वित्तीय संसाधन सौंपने से PRIs से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में सहायता मिल सकती है?

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) provided constitutional recognition to the Panchayati Raj Institutions to enable effective decentralization and uniformity of the administrative institutions at lower levels throughout the country. Decentralisation means devolving powers to the lower levels in all the spheres and not just political.

But as observed, ~~The~~ the political empowerment of PRIs have not been accompanied

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by empowerment in other spheres like financial empowerment, functional empowerment, administr-ative powers devolution, etc.

The Amendment Act has voluntary provisions for the state legislatures to devolve financial and other developmental powers to the PRIs but have not been used for the empowerment of PRIs in these spheres yet in almost all states.

The states can devolve the tax levy, fee collection, et al, powers to the PRIs for effective decentralisation in all the spheres. leading to more effective governance and following bottom up approach for the betterment of administrat-ion and development at

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local level.

Devolving functional autonomy, financial resources and administrative support could lead to more powers for the local government to cater to their developmental and administrative needs effectively without the interference of the higher level government as it is the ~~bottom~~ local people who understand their region's needs ~~at~~ efficiently.

→ In the pursuance of above needs and measures the constitutional Provisions can be amended ~~to~~ make some of the voluntary provisions for the states to obligatory.

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12. While it has been argued that the judiciary should be brought under RTI, a balance also needs to be maintained between independence of the judiciary and the right of people to know. In this context, discuss the pros and cons of bringing the judiciary under the ambit of RTI.

एक ओर जहां यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाया जाना चाहिए, वहीं दूसरी ओर न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता और लोगों के 'जानने के अधिकारों' के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखे जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, न्यायपालिका को RTI के दायरे में लाए जाने के पक्ष और विपक्ष पर चर्चा कीजिए।

~~RT~~ Right To Information Act, 2005 was enacted to make the institutions of the government and others more accountable, transparent and more accessible to general public enhancing the democratic institution of India.

Judiciary has been kept out of its ambit to ensure its independence.

But recently there has been views to bring it under the ambit of RTI to give importance to peoples rights to know.

There are various reasons to keep it out of RTI but certain advantages

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of bringing it under RTI are also true :-

(i) Making Judiciary more transparent in its functioning and composition.

(ii) Recently there has been uproar over the opaque collegium system to appoint judges to higher judiciary. RTI, if applied could make the system accountable to public questions hence making it transparent

(iii) Enable the public to ~~hold~~ know the procedure and various provisions used by the judiciary to arrive at a decision.

(iv) Can act as a deterrent to the personal or political interests kept in mind (by human nature) of certain judicial services

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personnel while performing their duty

(v) Enhancing the system of checks and balances of governance of our country

→ Inspite of above advantages there are certain concerns relating the issue

- Bringing judiciary under the ambit of RTI could impinge upon its independence and can hamper its functioning effectively as judges and other personnel would be constantly concerned of questioning their ruling in future
- Also certain matters of national & public importance could not be disclosed

→ As a way forward judiciary could be brought under RTI ambit with certain caveats and exemptions.

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13. Differentiate between pressure groups and political parties. It is often said that pressure groups are primarily a consequence of inadequacies of the political parties in India. Discuss the above statement in the context of rising environmental protection groups.

दबाव समूहों और राजनीतिक दलों के बीच अंतर बताईए। प्रायः यह कहा जाता है कि दबाव समूह मुख्य रूप से भारत में राजनीतिक दलों की अयोग्यता का परिणाम हैं। पर्यावरण संरक्षण समूहों की बढ़ती संख्या के संदर्भ में ऊपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Political parties are the association (registered or unregistered) of ~~peop~~ persons with matching ideologies and perceptions contending for the position of responsibility with other similar associations to help implement their ideologies and plans, whereas,

Pressure groups are the civil society groups ~~of~~ associations or organisations of persons pursuing same interests and demands which they want to be fulfilled by the State without themselves contending for power. They can be regarded as non-State actors which can influence States'

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decisions.

→ It can be seen ~~the~~ in the context ~~that~~ ~~those~~ association of persons who do have same ideologies and interests but prove to be inadequate to contend for the ~~the responsibility of power~~ post of responsibility or they can be seen as chalked out of political parties (like division of groups) due to disagreement over certain aspects. It shows the inadequacies of the political parties to hold the group together.

→ Also pressure groups can be seen as pressurising political parties ~~at~~ to implement ~~or~~ certain policies and take certain action over such subjects they proved to be

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inadequate upon.

⇒ As it can be seen that the failure of consequent political parties to safeguard environment protection concerns. have led to the development of several environment protection activists' groups pressurising the government and raising the concerns of environmental protection. For example, recently to raise the concern of air quality / air pollution in NCR of Delhi many pressure groups emerged to ~~sai~~ bring to notice inadequacies of the parties over the years to address the issue and leading to adverse situation grappling the capital each year.

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14. Give an account of the factors responsible for the limited success of Lok Adalats. What measures are required to ensure that Lok Adalats function as an effective dispute redressal mechanism?

लोक अदालतों की सीमित सफलता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण दीजिए। लोक अदालतें प्रभावी विवाद निवारण तंत्र के रूप में कार्य करें, इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जाने आवश्यक हैं?

Lok Adalats is an innovation of Indian ~~judicial~~ system to address the concerns of accessibility to courts for the poor, ~~and~~ pendency of cases in judiciary and speedy dispute redressal mechanism at the disposal for addressing people's concern.

But we have seen limited success of the Lok Adalats in recent years.

Factors responsible can be:-

(i) Limited ~~resources~~ (including human resources) available for disposal of cases.

(ii) More confidence in the integrated

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judicial system involving SC, HCs and subordinate courts.
of the general public to settle their disputes and get justice.

(iii) ~~Less cordial rel~~ Failure at times of the Lok Adalat judge to maintain harmony between the aggrieved parties.

(iv) Lack of awareness about the system among general public who ~~is~~ ~~unaw~~ cannot afford formal judicial services.

(v). Limited jurisdiction and autonomy available at the disposal of Lok Adalats.

Measures required that can potentially address the problem :-

(i). The statute backing the system should be made stronger

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by increasing autonomy and powers of the Lok Adalats.

(ii) Spreading awareness among the public ~~for~~ regarding such robust system available for them to settle their disputes in cordial manner ~~and~~, without punishment & without going through formal judicial system which ~~is~~ leads to pendency and more expenses for the parties.

(iii) ~~Making~~ Increasing the resources available for the Adalats including increasing the number of Permanent Adalats.

(iv) Lok Adalats if utilised efficiently could prove to be a boon for the people who could not afford formal judicial system to settle disputes maintaining cordial relations and can even reduce the pendency of judiciary

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15. Part IV of the Indian Constitution has great value as it provides for social and economic democracy. In light of the above statement, discuss the importance and limitations of this part of the constitution.

भारतीय संविधान के भाग IV का अत्यधिक महत्व है क्योंकि यह राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र से भिन्न सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लोकतंत्र हेतु प्रावधान करता है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, संविधान के इस भाग के महत्व तथा सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Part IV of the constitution of India contains Directives Principle of State Policy ~~as~~ ~~it~~ which act as guiding principle for formulating policies and if adhered to could help achieve social & economic democracy.

Importance :-

(i) They enshrine the provisions and guiding principles to help enhance social & economic democracy

(ii) Provisions are well laid out and display the vision of founding fathers of the constitution to help usher in a holistic democracy with very less hardship.

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(iii) Provisions like states should try to equalise ~~the~~ and distribute wealth among the masses to help control concentration in some hands ~~are~~ ~~display~~ ~~the~~ provide for reducing inequality and show the socialist character of the state as envisaged in the Preamble. (economic democracy)

(iv) Provisions like education for all and like provide guiding principle for social empowerment

(v) Act as a benchmark for the policies of ~~their~~ the state and can also be used by judiciary to uphold the ~~va~~ ~~constitutionality~~ validity of laws for being constitutional

(vi) Can also act as ~~report~~ marking

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scheme in the hands of public to prepare report cards of the ruling party before elections.

Limitations:-

(i) Non-justiciable and non-enforceable :- they can't be enforced by courts.

(ii) Governments not bound by them to usher in social & economic democracy

(iii) Courts could not hold any law void and invalid if not following the directive principles (on this ground only).

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16. Government advertisements have often been viewed as misuse of taxpayer's money for enhancing the image of political parties. Discuss in the light of relevant SC rulings. Also enumerate the recommendations made by the Twentieth Law Commission to address the issue of paid news and political advertisements.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों को प्रायः राजनीतिक दलों की छवि का महिमामंडन करने के लिए करदाताओं के पैसे के दुरुपयोग के रूप में देखा जाता है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के नवीनतम निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके साथ ही *पेड न्यूज* और राजनीतिक विज्ञापनों के मुद्दे का समाधान करने के लिए 20वें विधि आयोग द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

All the parties at the time of election or otherwise indulge in rampant advertisements of their future mandates and ideologies to create ~~an~~ a sound picture in the minds of the voters enhancing the image of political parties and their leaders for benefit at the next elections.

At times it can be seen that apart from using taxpayer's money to spread awareness about the schemes and policies of the government they leverage

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it for their vested interests. In accordance with the same view and to curb these activities, periodically SC has given rulings controlling the same. Recently also, there was a ruling mandating the parties to use the election symbols and other at the time of elections only and not otherwise which was even ~~eve~~ backed by the Election commission.

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17. In a paradigmatic shift from the command and control approach of the past, NITI Aayog accommodates diverse points of view in a collaborative, rather than confrontationist setting. Comment.

प्रतिमानी परिवर्तन (paradigmatic shift) के तहत, पूर्ववर्ती कमांड एंड कंट्रोल (कमान और नियंत्रण) के दृष्टिकोण से परे नीति आयोग अब टकराव की बजाय सहयोगी विचार के साथ विभिन्न दृष्टिकोणों का समायोजन करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog, (National Institute for Transforming India) was setup by the incumbent govt. replacing the erstwhile Planning commission of India.
There have been criticisms of the Planning commission for being a redundant office does not representing ~~the~~ and accomodating diverse points of view of various stakeholders.
NITI Aayog, ~~was~~ stated to accomodate diverse points of view and have a collaborative

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approach was mooted by the incumbent government whose composition would be done rationally to accomodate and converg all the views of diverse stakeholders and have a collaborative approach.

~~its composition~~.

To prepare a holistic plan and incorporate all the views in policies its composition was done including as diverse members as possible with PM as its chairpersons.

Also other ~~non~~ permanent and ex-officio members are ~~too~~ too diverse taken from various ~~as~~ departments and domains.

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18. Vast powers have been vested in the office of the Speaker to strengthen the democratic institutions of the parliamentary system, and not to stifle dissent or protest in the House. Comment in the context of India.

लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को व्यापक शक्तियां वस्तुतः संसदीय प्रणाली की लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिए निहित की गई हैं, न कि सदन में असहमति या विरोध को दबाने के लिए। भारत के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Westminstar ~~or~~ model of government as famously said was adopted by the Constituent Assembly which is the Parliamentary system followed in Britain but with certain modifications.

Parliamentary system vests vast powers in the ~~office~~ presiding officer of the ~~legislature~~ lower house known as the speaker.

Various Powers being

(i) Presiding over all the sittings including joint sitting

(ii) Adjourning a sitting.

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(iii) Deciding over the nature of the Bill (as regards money bill).

~~But recently~~ Though the British system provides for absolving of the party obligations of the Speaker after such appointment. The same provision is not available in India. ~~hence~~ Recently the office of the speaker has been preoccupied by the obligation to stifle the dissent in the house as seen in recent sessions with the protest hampering the normal functioning of the housing.

The basic essence of opposition in the democracy has been

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hampering the legislative functions and should be adressed by reforms in the concerned provisions and rules of procedure of conduct of the house. Speaker should use the powers vested in the office for the betterment and effective functioning of the legislature.

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19. Tenth Schedule of the Constitution and the subsequent amendments have failed at solving the problem of defections and opportunistic politics. Critically analyse.

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची और पश्चातवर्ती संशोधन दलबदल और अवसरवादी राजनीति की समस्या को हल करने में विफल रहे हैं। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The tenth schedule of Constitution of India provides for disqualification of the member of legislature from the house for involving in the opportunistic politics ~~but~~ and trading on the floor of the house.

But as recently seen ~~in~~ the case of Arunachal Pradesh ~~and~~ ~~Uttrakhand~~, the defectionist members leveraged their strength and got the chance to form the govt. alliancing with the

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opposition which points towards the failure of the tenth schedule of the Constitution to ~~deal~~ curb ~~to~~ opportunistic politics.

Concerned reforms and amendments should be made to the provisions to curb these activities by making the provisions harsh so as to hold the members ~~to~~ from indulging in trading on the floor of the house.

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20. It is the Parliamentary system, with its basis on constant accountability, accommodation and inclusion, which can best serve the needs of the country. Examine, keeping in mind the arguments that are periodically put forward for adopting the Presidential system in India.

निरंतर जवाबदेही, समायोजन और समावेश पर आधारित संसदीय प्रणाली ही देश की आवश्यकताओं की सर्वोत्तम तरीके से पूर्ति कर सकती है। भारत में समय-समय पर राष्ट्रपति प्रणाली अपनाने हेतु प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले तर्कों को ध्यान में रखते हुए परीक्षण कीजिए।

Parliamentary system stands on the basic structure of collective accountability of the executive to the representative lower house of the Parliament.

Constitution of India by Article 73 and 74 apparently provides for Parliamentary system of government in the country.

Starting from the days of Constituent Assembly debates till recent past there have been arguments for adopting presidential system in the country

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but the founding fathers of the constitution of India preferred the former because,

(i) Vast and diverse nature of the country requiring constant coordination and cooperation between legislature and executive

(ii) As a nascent democracy, country could not have afforded conflict between the two most important organs of governance

(iii) Complete separation of powers would have led to delays in the implementation of policies and schemes because of stalling of functions of one organ by the other.

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~~(iv)~~ (iv) India being such a diverse country executives' accountability hence becoming most ~~account~~ important so as ~~to~~ curb discretion and upholding public interest as well as maintaining constant majority support

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 928)

Name of Candidate	JAY SHIVANI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	35605
Center		Date	22/12/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Identify the key objectives of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. Also highlight the challenges in its implementation.

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके क्रियान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Protection of children from sexual offences Act (POSCO), 2012 was enacted to curb the growing menace of sexual abuse of children who at times not even recognise or know that they are being sexually abused.

The key objectives of the said act are :-

→ Making children aware about the sexual offences, increasing their cognitive regarding the same.

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→ Strict penal measures against those who are accused of the sexual offence to a child.

→ Providing special rehabilitation care to the child abused sexually to help him/her lead a happy and stress free life ahead.

→ Increasing the vigilance and taking measures to curb trafficking particularly in vulnerable areas.

→ Identifying the link b/w poverty and illiteracy of the parents to child being trafficked for pecuniary benefits.

→ Putting a strict ban on child pornography and educating and spreading awareness for the same.

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Challenges in its implementation

(i) Inability to reduce poverty and illiteracy. so as to ~~keep a check~~ educate parents and others to educate their ward of the acts that may tend towards sexual abuse.

(ii) Under reporting of the cases by parents in order to maintain dignity and not wanting to ~~us~~ highlight the issue.

(iii) Infrastructural deficit to provide education and spread awareness at the same time to rehabilitate already victimised children

Way forward:- Increasing need to enhance the infrastructure and making the act more strictly penalisable to curb the malicious intent of some offenders.

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2. Discuss how the design of MGNREGA program makes it more successful than other rural development programmes.

चर्चा कीजिए कि मनरेगा कार्यक्रम की अभिकल्पना (डिजाईन) इसे अन्य ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों की तुलना में कैसे अधिक सफल बनाती है।

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, ensures employment of atleast 100 days in a year to all the rural unemployed ~~for~~ in lieu of wage provided to them mandating them to get involved in developmental works.

→ The basic essence of MGNREGA program ~~to~~ have demand-driven approach leading to bottom-up development makes it different from other programes.

→ It is mandated that any developmental work like making of embankments or ~~rd~~ rural road construction

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to be taken up under MGNREGA employing populace of that only village should be demand-driven.

→ The need ~~to~~ ~~carry~~ have in particular infrastructure ~~to~~ or facility to come from local levels and then work to be carried ~~on~~ ~~at~~ under MGNREGA.

→ The above provision keeps the employees motivated to do work as it is their idea ~~of~~ need that is taking shape by their own hard-work and creativity, even getting paid for the same as a wage for at least 100 days.

→ All (almost) the other rural development programs follow top-down approach

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with a plan getting imposed from higher level of administration planning the program.

→ It does not reflect the needs of local populace many times hence having no additional incentive for the rural people to take active part in the program.

⇒ Although with certain limitations MGNREGA has proved to successful compared to other rural development programs as it has dual benefits of employment as well as development that too according to local needs.

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3. Self-employment of the poor has been an important objective of the anti-poverty programmes and SHGs have played a significant role in this. Elucidate with examples. Also discuss the problems which plague the model of SHG micro-finance in India.

गरीबों के लिए स्व-रोजगार वस्तुतः गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य रहा है तथा SHGs ने इसमें एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में SHG माइक्रो-फाइनेंस (सूक्ष्म वित्त) के मॉडल को अवरुद्ध करने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

- Self Help Groups are the groups encouraging community participation to save and identify ways for generating additional income by encouraging self-employment of the poor.

Many anti-poverty programs aim towards self-employment of the poor to raise an earning based on their own work and encouraging them to work for their betterment.

→ Many SHGs, especially for women or otherwise have been formed to encourage people to save

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or raise micro-credit to get self-employed by investing that money in works they are capable of creating income and aiming to reduce poverty.

eg:- ASHA :- Accredited Social Health Activists is an SHG in health sector. ~~providing~~

→ Also many women SHGs have been able to bring rural women who are capable to work on a single platform for their betterment in living standards and enabling them to generate additional income supporting their families like SEWA (Self Employed Women Association) formed and lead by Ela Bhatt.

Problems that ~~pto~~ hamper model of SHG micro-finance in India :-

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(i). Lack of financial firms ~~credit~~ providing finance services to SHGs.

(ii) Lack of awareness among people to join SHGs so that credibility of SHGs for the financial institutions is increased

(iii) Not much recognition and support from the govt. to SHGs to promote their work and ~~to~~ easing micro-finance rules for them.

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4. Give an account of the issues that arise due to short tenure of civil servants in India. Critically discuss the move of setting up a civil services board in order to address this problem.

भारत में सिविल सेवकों के छोटे कार्यकाल के कारण उठने वाले मुद्दों का एक विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। इस मुददे को संबोधित करने के लिए सिविल सेवा बोर्ड की स्थापना करने की पहल पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil servants are one of the most important supporting wheel of administrative machinery often regarded as backbone of administration.

→ There are many issues hampering their effectiveness and creativity in administration. One of them being short tenure in a particular service ~~so, due~~, due to which many issues arise :-

(i) Discontinuity in policy implementation.

(ii) Most of the time of the civil servant spent in transfers and adjustment in newer environments hampering

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their creativity and developmental capabilities.

(iii) Getting transferred manier times under political influence ~~at~~ lowering down their morale towards development and efficient work.

(iv) To deal with the overarching political interference many of them subduing under the burden and getting merged with the system leaving their egalitarian view path.

~~(iv)~~.

Many steps need to be taken in this area to help enable civil servants to work more independently without any unwanted interference in their functioning or without any fear of getting repeatedly transferred.

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The move to civil services board can help in many ways:

(i) Can decide upon the condition of services in their favour being independent of political interference.

(ii) Any action to be taken like of transfers against any servant civil the board to be consulted first

(iii) Ensuring independence and efficiency in recruitment, placement, promotion, performance appraisal, accountability, etc.

(iv) Giving more autonomy free from political class to civil servants with accountability & performance appraisal to manage ~~and~~ them & ensure their efficiency.

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5. India's health system is one of the most privatised in the world, poorly regulated and accessible only to those with income levels well above the average. Comment.

भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली विश्व में सर्वाधिक निजीकृत प्रणालियों में से एक होने के साथ-साथ, अपर्याप्त रूप से विनियमित और केवल औसत आय के स्तर से ऊपर के लोगों को सुलभ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ensuring a healthy society is one of the most important aspect that can help usher in development and growth as human capital is the best capital to be invested into.

~~But as~~ To ensure accessibility of such an important public or rather social good, i.e., health-care services it should be overly nationalised with ~~public~~ government providing it to those who cannot afford it.

But as seen today, in India health-care services are getting increasingly privatised

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which has led to increasing costs making it inaccessible to the poor.

Also in India, regulatory mechanisms have been proved inadequate with the regulating body Medical council of India becoming excessively corrupt and ~~inaff~~ ineffective.

A recent study showed that, in our country Out Of Pocket expenditure in health services account for major (around 68%) of total health expenditure with public expenditure remaining meagre (around 1-2% of total budgetary support).

Also primary health care lagging far behind with private health service providers exploiting

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the poor of their hard earned money or leaving them incapable of accessing best services and medicines with such less support from the state.

→ State should make health services to be the priority sector with adequate budgetary support and efficient regulatory mechanism to ensure no one, especially who cannot afford expensive private sector services, is left out and should also ensure either free of cost or at subsidised rates all the essential medicines to the poor.

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6. Keeping in mind the importance of NGOs in India's development process it is imperative that adequate legal and regulatory mechanisms should be in place. Discuss in the context of recent developments.

भारत के विकास की प्रक्रिया में NGOs के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इनके लिए पर्याप्त कानूनी एवं विनियामक तंत्र का होना अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है। हाल के विकास संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

With active community participation and increasing awareness among the people, especially youth, NGOs have come to play a very vital role in affecting ~~to~~ state decisions and ensuring inclusive growth as well as protection of human rights.

→ With increasing trust of people in several NGOs and voluntary organisations and such a pivotal role of NGOs in development process it is imperative to have proper legal and regulatory

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mechanisms to ensure their efficient functioning and providing a system of checks and balances too.

→ Recently, it has been found that many NGOs misusing the public trust and support ~~with~~, achieving their vested interests or pecuniary gains from the donations they get in the name of community betterment & achieving social goals.

→ For instance, recently there have been many suspects ~~of many~~ NGOs getting funds from foreign sources / NGOs like Compassion International which were apparently supporting religion conversions according to some reports.

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→ Keeping the same view and in ~~this~~ accordance to other cases the Ministry of Home Affairs have put many NGOs in the prior permission list under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 1972 and also urged the finance ministry to transfer NGOs registered under FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) to FCRA under MHA to have efficient regulatory mechanism.

→ Also there have been reports and cases of many NGOs inciting public violence ~~for~~ so the legal mechanisms should also be made efficient.

→ In all, although there is no doubt that NGOs & VOs lead to greater public participation in development but, they should also be checked for malicious intent.

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7. The reasons for failure of e-Governance projects are more than just being technological. Discuss in the context of India.

ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं की असफलता के कारण केवल तकनीकी ही नहीं अपितु उससे कहीं अधिक हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

E-governance, as recommended by many committees and also as reliable as 2nd ARC reports, leads to greater transparency, efficiency and accountability in governance. Also making government more accessible to general public.

But it is also marred by certain challenges and failure points:- (apart from technological)

(i) Lack of people awareness about the use of internet or smart technological devices due to illiteracy. ~~and lack of~~

(ii) Hang over of the previous system making the ~~officials~~ people unwilling to switch to a new system.

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(iii) Inadequate infrastructural support ~~to~~ penetrate ~~the~~ communication networks in all the pockets of the country.

(iv) ~~Lack of educat~~ People not getting adequate response ~~to~~ or timely response to their queries or complaints registered online discouraging them to use it further, like we saw in the case of Swachhta or other apps launched by Delhi government.

(v) Regional instability causing government to block internet services in a region hampering continuity in services for a long time.

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There are many other political, administrative, educational, ~~to~~ and technological problems like risk of cyber attacks which lead to apparent failure of e-governance services which need to be addressed and rectified as soon as possible.

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8. The public policy requirements of the 21st century demand a bureaucracy less generalist in nature. Analyse in the context of Indian civil services.

21वीं सदी की सार्वजनिक नीति वस्तुतः एक कम सामान्यज्ञ नौकरशाही की मांग करती है। भारतीय सिविल सेवा के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bureaucracy is the backbone of administration and chief line of communication between public and government.

They are ~~are~~ the prime implementing agency of public policies and programs.

→ With time and advancements, public policies have started to be more specific in nature targetting specific goals which require ~~effective~~ ~~implementation~~ ~~and~~ sound domain knowledge and expertise ~~for~~ effective implementation.

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Indian civil services have tended to be more generalized in nature with starting from recruitment procedures to promotions and placements all being judged and decided ~~out~~ in overly general manner with less focus on domain expertise and knowledge.

→ Today's advanced needs of the populace require effective implementation of policies for their effectiveness and achieving desired goals.

→ For instance, implementation of cyber security measures to protect the huge amount of sensitive data collected under Aadhar and being linked

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to bank accounts require the secretary overseeing implementation to have sound cyber security, computer software and information technology knowledge for effective regulation to ensure safety of such sensitive data.

→ Hence civil services need to reformed starting from recruitment reforms focussing more on sector specific knowledge and expertise for placements as well.

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9. Explain how the National Digital Library (NDL) can bring a fundamental shift in the paradigm of education and research. Also highlight the challenges that need to be addressed to make NDL self-sustainable.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल लाइब्रेरी (NDL) किस प्रकार शिक्षा व अनुसंधान के चिंतनफलक में एक आधारभूत परिवर्तन ला सकता है। साथ ही, NDL को आत्म-धारणीय (सेल्फ-सस्टेनेबल) बनाने हेतु उन चुनौतियों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिन्हें संबोधित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Investment in education and R&D has always been slated to be the most safe and effective investment improving the knowledge base and promoting innovation for growth and development.

→ Today with increasing internet penetration and focus of the governments towards digitisation (DDL) National Digital Library ~~could~~ can prove to be a boon ~~in~~ for the education penetration and research and development

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~~Benefits~~

Potential Benefits:-

(i) Increased access to quality education material and literature which was inaccessible to many so far.

(ii) Exploiting the cloud & big data technology could result in huge information to be accessed with minimal effort (both spatial ~~and~~, temporal and economic)

(iii) Encouraging youth or others to leverage the benefit anytime, anywhere as per their flexibilities

(iv) Compiling and aggregating information ~~resources~~ from many resources providing huge number of education options to choose from

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which could not have been possible for any physical library.

(v) Reaching far flung areas with internet penetration easing access for those who wanted to study but were unable so far because of infrastructural deficits.

Challenges that need to be addressed

(i) Cyber security issues.

(ii) Spreading awareness about the initiative to all.

(iii) Protecting copyrights as it will become easier for tech-savvy and with malicious intent to steal the information easily.

(iv) Making internet services ~~uso a~~ accessible to more far flung areas.

(v) Ensuring regional stability which leads to internet disruption.

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10. What do you understand by JAM trinity? For which areas of the Indian economy would JAM be useful? Would it be able to dislodge the inadequacies of the existing PDS?

आप JAM त्रयी (ट्रिनिटी) से क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के किन क्षेत्रों के लिए JAM उपयोगी हो सकता है? क्या यह वर्तमान PDS की कमियों को दूर करने में सक्षम हो सकेगा?

Jandhan Aadhar and Mobile (JAM) trinity is the pet program of the incumbent government with an aim towards more financial inclusion.

Jandhan :- Opening bank accounts for all those who were unconnected to banking services yet

Aadhar :- Unique identification no. for all including biometric and retina identification

Mobile :- Making more penetration of technology like mobiles in the society.

~~JAM would be~~

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JAM can be leveraged in many areas of our economy like :-

(i) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):

Transferring subsidies, wages, and other benefits directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiary ~~reducing~~ plugging leakages.

(ii) Ushering in an era of cashless or less-cash economy to curb black economy and more ~~no~~ increasing formal sector.

(iii) Formalization of the work-force.

(iv) Curbing identity thefts and counterfeit identities being used in many areas like examinations, etc.

(v) Public distribution system to plug ~~[illegible]~~ leakages delivering benefit

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to the targetted beneficiary only.

→ JAM could be used in PDS but it has both pros and cons in it :-

Pros:-

(i) ~~Could help~~ can help in plugging leakages making system more efficient

(ii) Increasing accountability of all officials and agents as each distribution transaction will be accounted.

(iii) Benefits reaching to more populace and helping in achieving the goal of NFSA.

Cons :-

(i) Less reliability of biometric authentication and technological problems. (Beneficiary identification problem)

(ii) Infrastructure problems in rural areas.

(iii) Yet Aadhar has not been able to cover all.

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11. What is the criteria for a village being recognized as electrified? Examine the challenges present in rural electrification in India. Elaborate upon some of the recent initiatives of the government with a special emphasis on Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Gram Jyoti Yojana.

एक गाँव को विद्युतीकृत गाँव के रूप में मान्यता प्रदान करने के लिए क्या मानदंड हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना पर विशेष बल देते हुए इस दिशा में सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कुछ कदमों पर सविस्तार चर्चा कीजिए।

Any village area has been recognised as electrified if the electricity grid has reached the area and a certain % of households have got electricity. ~~Also~~

Challenges present in rural electrification :-

(1) Geographical :-

↳ Many areas/hamlets are inaccessible making it difficult for the infrastructure to deliver electricity to reach there.

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(2) Political / Administrative :-

↳ Populist measures adopted by many politicians to provide electricity to only those areas where they have vested interests like their constituencies, etc.

↳ Lack of recognition of areas which are inaccessible hence not accounting them in unelectrified villages.

↳ Relying on data provided by Grameen Vidyutikaran Abhiyantas (GVA) for electrification without proper survey on ground, inflating the actual data of villages electrified.

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Recent initiatives by the government in the field:-

(i) Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana-

↳ This is the rural electrification program launched by the incumbent government with a target to electrify all the villages by 2022.

↳ This has subsumed all the previous electrification programmes including Rajiv Gandhi Gram Jyoti Yojana.

(ii) Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

↳ To help debt ridden distribution companies to work efficiently by mandating states to overtake 75% of their debts in lieu of issuing bonds.

(iii) UJALA (Unnat Jyoti Assured LED for All):- For energy efficiency.

~~and many other programs~~.

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12. Six years after the Right to Education (RTE) Act set aside 25% of seats in private schools for poor students, implementation of the plan remains patchy. Discuss.

शिक्षा के अधिकार (RTE) अधिनियम द्वारा गरीब छात्रों के लिए निजी स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत सीटें नियत किये जाने के छह वर्षों के पश्चात् भी इस योजना का भलिभांति कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सका है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right of children for free and compulsory Education Act, 2009 famously known as RTE Act ~~set asi~~ was the egalitarian act enacted which made primary education a fundamental right moving it from DPSP.

→ Though it set aside 25% of seats in private schools for poor students it has not been implemented effectively.

→. Reasons for patchy implementation can be :-

~~(i) Lak~~ ~~Lack of private sector~~

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(i) Inadequate regulatory mechanism

→ There is not much effective regulatory mechanism to ensure the provision to be followed by the private sector.

(ii) Lack of the will of private sector to let go their commercial benefits by providing public service

(iii) Poor students if getting admission under this are discriminated against by other children and also at times by teachers hence demotivating them to continue there.

(iv) ~~Fear~~ ~~More~~ Fear of the parents of ~~gett~~ their ward getting socially excluded in a private school among other

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higher class students.

The Act though enacted with the aim for more inclusive education and allowing the poor to assimilate in the society well has been marred by inefficiencies in implementation and increasing discrimination against them at the high class private schools.

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13. Critically examining the key provisions of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill 2016, discuss whether a complete ban on commercial surrogacy is justified.

सरोगेसी (विनियमन) विधेयक 2016 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए, साथ ही इस पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या वाणिज्यिक सरोगेसी पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध न्यायोचित है?

Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 recently cleared by the cabinet to control ~~the~~ and regulate the surrogacy industry. The key provisions being,

(i) Surrogacy to be allowed for only those infertile Indian married couple who have been childless for five of their marriage. (Also disallowing foreigners)

(ii) Only a close relative can be the surrogate mother.

(iii) Banning other groups like LGBTs, single parents, live-in relationships, etc to adopt the surrogacy method for having children.

(iv) Also there should not be any

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commercial transaction apart from the medical expenses to be taken care by the commissioning parent.

The Bill though mandated to be having good intention of protecting the rights of the surrogate mother has not been aloof of controversies as it has both pros, and cons & challenges :-

Pros :-

(i) Protecting the surrogate mother from exploitation by commissioning parents or intermediaries leaving them ~~to~~ with no or minimal commercial benefits.

For eg:- There have been cases like commissioning parent abandoning the child in case twins were born or intermediaries ~~to~~ keeping almost all the money leaving the surrogate mother with a meagre amount.

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(ii) Allowing infertile Indian couple to ~~too~~ enjoy parenthood, with their genes in their child.

(iii) Making regulations strict to save the surrogate mother.

(iv) Providing for medical expenses to be taken by commissioning parents.

Cons and Challenges :-

(i) Infringing upon the livelihood and occupational interests of many women making them vulnerable to poverty.

(ii) Reflects the overly conservative nature of the society / incumbent govt. banning LGBTs or others. infringing upon their rights.

(iii) In Indian society, it will be very difficult to have a close relative be surrogate mother.

(iv) No safeguard to ensure that enforcement of contract is there.

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14. It is often strongly suggested that scarce government resources should be redirected in favour of primary education rather than higher education. In this context, analyse whether curtailing public spending in higher education would help in achieving the principle of equity.

प्रायः मजबूती से यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया जाता है कि अत्यल्प सरकारी संसाधनों को उच्च शिक्षा के बजाय प्राथमिक शिक्षा की ओर पुनर्निर्देशित किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या उच्च शिक्षा पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक खर्च में कटौती करने से समता के सिद्धांत को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी?

Primary education is the basis of cognitive development of any children. ~~as~~
It is these years which determine what kind of future will the ward have in educational respect or otherwise.
Hence it ~~makes~~ becomes imperative for the government to ensure adequate spending on primary education as there is not any benefit to be reaped later ~~if~~ if the primary education is not adequate.

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Although both primary and higher education determine the future of the children and development of society but for the higher education as well primary education forms the base.

It will never be suggested to curtail public spending in higher education but to manage scarce resources judicious allocation should be there. Once a ward has got primary education he will be at a stage to decide for himself for the future hence it becomes imperative in this view that primary education should get

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adequate allocation as the building structure cannot withstand if ~~of~~ the foundation is not strong.

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15. Accessibility is the key to inclusion and equal access for people with disabilities. Analyse. Also discuss the objectives and components of the recently launched Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan with a special emphasis on inclusiveness and accessibility index.

निःशक्त जनों के समावेशन एवं समान पहुंच के लिए सुगम्यता (प्रवेर्शयोग्यता) एक महत्वपूर्ण कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, समावेशन और सुगम्यता सूचकांक पर विशेष बल देते हुए हाल ही में आरंभ सुगम्य भारत अभियान के उद्देश्यों और घटकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Accessibility of key public resources ensures that ~~the~~ the public is included in the developmental activities and there is equal access for all irrespective of the condition of people whether they are differently abled, vulnerable sections, poor people or otherwise.

There needs to be special provisions for the differently abled people to have access to all the resources and public institutions adequately.

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Sugamya Bharat Abhiyaan launched recently aims towards accessibility of educational resources including books and other materials for those who are visually challenged and impaired to help them educate themselves and lead to their growth and development.

Also the program has ~~in~~ launched inclusiveness and accessibility index which measures the proportion of the ~~visu~~ population, especially visually impaired ones for inclusiveness in development and accessibility of various resources including books.

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16. In view of India's performance at the recent Olympics, appointment of a task force by the Prime Minister is a step in the right direction. Comment. Also highlight other initiatives required to augment India's performance in the sporting arena internationally.

हाल के ओलंपिक में भारतीय प्रदर्शन के आलोक में प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा टास्क फोर्स की नियुक्ति सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धाओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए अन्य वांछित पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India's performance at the recent Olympics has been below par inspite of huge amount of talent in our country.

→ Keeping the same view in mind our PM has appointed a task force to prepare and oversee the potential Olympics participants and athletes and prepare them for next three Olympics.

→ This step though expected to enhance sports administration in our country, especially for athletics, has to be implemented

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efficiently, and also should be complemented with other measures to ~~overall~~ help India to perform well in all the sporting events internationally and improve condition of sports and sports administration in our country.

Other initiatives can be:-

(i) Administrative :-

(a) Reforming all the sports administration boards with an aim to reduce politicisation of the sport and curb corruption.

eg:- SC appointed Lodha committee for BCCI reforms

(b). Boards to include sporting professionals and legends in that particular sport

(c) Equal representation of all the states and regions in

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administrative authority.

(ii) Economic :-

(a) Allocation of more funds to all the sports.

(b) Better targetting the areas plugging leakages and corruption

(iii) Social / Public / Technical :-

(a) Encouraging youth to reap their talent and also along with education, sports to be encouraged

(b) Promoting all the sports to reap the talent of youth other than focussing just on cricket

(c) Promotion ~~and~~ of sports and finding talent also from excluded regions/states now.

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17. What are Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? How are they different from de-notified tribes? Critically analyze the initiatives taken by the government to address the problems faced by them.

विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) क्या हैं? वे गैर-अधिसूचित (डी-नोटीफाइड) जनजातियों से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? उनके सम्मुख उपस्थित समस्याओं को संबोधित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) :- Tribal groups that are vulnerable to a particular type of problem and hence that area to be addressed.

Like the recent agreements of the govt. with foreign nuclear powers to setup nuclear power plants in coastal areas of AP making the tribal groups there unrecognised by the govt vulnerable to displacement & other externalities.

whereas, de-notified tribes are the

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tribes which were once recognised by the state but have been de-notified due to some reasons like their apparent extinction.

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18. Inspite of its usefulness as a tool of transparency and accountability, the RTI Act needs to be amended as it is being widely misused, especially to blackmail public functionaries. Critically examine.

पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के एक उपकरण के रूप RTI की उपयोगिता के बावजूद, इस कानून को संशोधित करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका व्यापक दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह भी विशेष रूप से सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों को ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right To Information Act (RTI), 2005 ~~th~~, the celebrated legislation was slated to usher in an era of transparency and accountability of all public servants and offices.

→ But as seen in it implementation in the past ~~five years~~ decade it has been misused at times by some miscreants to blackmail public functionaries hindering their work.

→ Many times public servants are not able to work

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effectively and independently (suo motu) according to their will in the fear of being under constant public scrutiny hence affecting their creativity and developmental acumen.

→ Many miscreants for their vested interest blackmail public servants hence leaving the act to be counter-productive and leaving no option but to act accordingly for the servant of the public.

⇒ Effective amendments should be made to the act to ensure independence of the public servants hence their

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making them capable to function efficiently according to their will.

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19. The transgender community has been among one of the most marginalized communities in India. Discuss. How does the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill 2016 seek to protect transgenders from discrimination and address the problems faced by them?

ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय भारत में सर्वाधिक वंचित समुदायों में से एक रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। दि ट्रांसजेंडर पर्सन (प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ़ राईट) बिल 2016 {ट्रांसजेंडर व्यक्ति (अधिकारों का संरक्षण) विधेयक-2016} ट्रांसजेंडरों के साथ होने वाले भेदभाव से संरक्षण एवं उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं को किस प्रकार संबोधित करने का प्रयास करता है?

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20. Though the Forest Rights Act 2006 tries to undo the historic injustice done to the forest dweller and tribals, it has been argued that it is being misused. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि वन अधिकार अधिनियम 2006 वनवासियों और आदिवासियों के साथ हुए ऐतिहासिक अन्याय को समाप्त करने का प्रयास करता है, लेकिन यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि इसका दुरूपयोग किया जा रहा है। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Forest dwellers and tribals have been historically ridden by injustice with many infringing upon their livelihood and ~~subsist~~ substenance needs.

To protect their rights over the produce of the forests and to protect their dwellings Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted with the provision for the tribes to claim the right over the ~~their~~ produce of the forest. ~~and also to protect~~.

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Over the years it has been seen that the act has not been implement properly and is being misused rather.

Claims of the tribes are not being paid heed to in time making them of their produce.

Also increasing development activities leading to ~~di~~ their displacement and deforestation is another area of concern for them as well as for environment protection activists.

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